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LAST EDITION

AMERICANISM IS CAMPAIGN ISSUE IN WISCONSIN

Political Readjustment Puts La Follette Forward as the Dissatisfied Element's Candidate for the National Presidency

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Americanism is to be the political issue in the next campaign in Wisconsin, and if those who stand against the United States' course in the war and this country's alignment with the Allies win out, Senator Robert M. La Follette, from indications, will be the candidate for President of the dissatisfied elements of the Northwest, and possibly of the nation.

This is the interpretation placed upon the rapid political readjustments that are taking place. These are proceeding along the lines recently indicated by the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, but they are being worked out on a much more sweeping scale than he then hinted at. To them one doubtless must look for an explanation of the stand of certain men in the United States Senate and their attempts to hamper the nation's defense.

First as to Wisconsin. That splendid progressive movement which was launched 20 years ago has been swept away. It may reappear some time in a modified form, but certainly not in the next campaign. In the Legislature just closed not a single constructive law was passed in the interests of more thoroughly representative government. Not a single law of first-rate importance of any kind was passed. Men in this State who a few years ago scorned even the name of La Follette are with him today, because he stands as they do on the question of alienism. It is much the same with the newspapers.

The lieutenants of Senator La Follette in this State are today working in fair harmony with the lieutenants of Governor Philipp, the man whom Senator La Follette accused in his autobiography of being a railroad lobbyist and a manipulator of legislative votes. To all intents and purposes, the old breach seems to have been closed.

Governor Philipp, it seems certain, will be a candidate for a third term. He will have the support not only of the reactionaries, but of the La Follette men, for the two leaders stand pretty close together on the paramount issue. He will also have the support of the radicals, the pacifists and a large part of the Socialists. At least there has been careful preparation made in some of Governor Philipp's appointments to attract the Socialist vote. He will likely have delivered to him the farmer vote, which is now being

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LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

Unfavorable weather still retards the prosecution of the allied offensive in the west, but, both the British and the French are successfully consolidating their gains and repulsing German counterattacks. London reports violent but unsuccessful attempts on the part of the Germans to recover the ground lost on Tuesday northeast of Ypres; whilst Paris reports successful work on the part of the French artillery in putting down German attacks notably north and east of Bixchoote.

On the eastern front the Russian retirement still continues and Berlin reports that north of Czernowitz and south of the Dniester, Austro-German divisions are approaching the Russian frontier; whilst farther south, according to latest official news from Petrograd, the Russians have evacuated Kimpolung, an important town in the Bukovina, near the Rumanian frontier.

There is no news of importance from the remaining theaters.

Successful German Drive

LONDON, England (Friday)—A German drive against Infantry Hill, east of Monchy-le-Preux, was successful in part last night. Field Marshal Haig reported today: "Early at night the enemy renewed his attempt to drive us from Infantry Hill," the statement said. "On a half mile front he succeeded temporarily in possessing himself of portions of our front line. At two points our counter-attack regained part of the lost ground."

Kimpolung Evacuated

PETROGRAD, Russia (Friday)—Kimpolung, one of the strong strategic points in Bukovina, toward the southernmost end of the Russian line, has been evacuated by the Russians, it was announced today. The War Office announced the retirement under pressure of the Austro-German forces.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—The German official statement issued on Thursday reads:

Western Theater—Front of Crown Prince Rupprecht: On the battlefield

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NEW PRESIDENT OF GREEK CHAMBER

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
ATHENS, Greece (Wednesday)—M. Sofoulis was elected president of the Greek Chamber today by 180 votes to 14. In his speech he defended the calling together of the Chamber as constitutional and said the Venizelist movement had saved Greece.
King Alexander takes oath in the Chamber, Friday.

GREAT INTEREST IN CONSCRIPTION

Canada Continues to Give Army Bill First Place—Vote Is Expected in Senate Tomorrow—Sir Lomer Gouin's Statement

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont.—The intense interest in the question of conscription and also that of a union government continues unabated from one end of Canada to the other. In the Dominion Senate the bill is still under discussion, and a vote may not be reached until tomorrow. The New Brunswick Acadian senators are vigorously supporting the bill.

Yesterday there were 10 speakers and so far only three of the Quebec Conservative members of the Upper House have gone over to the opposition. Senator Lesperance came out in favor of conscription, while it is extremely significant that the labor senatorial representative supported the bill.

Sir Lomer Gouin, Premier of Quebec, who has been absent from the province for several weeks, has issued the following statement regarding the political situation: "The attitude of the province of Quebec is sincere. To us it appears that a Government elected six years ago upon a program containing not one word relating to military matters is not a government which should impose conscription in Canada today. Let us have elections and if the majority of the Canadian people declare in favor of conscription, I am convinced that our province, like the others, will submit to the people's will."

Sir Lomer added that he believed Canadians were right in counting upon Sir Wilfrid Laurier to guide them in the solution of the present grave problems. Personally, he said, he approved the attitude taken by Sir Wilfrid since the beginning of the session, and he believed that future history which was very much fairer than contemporaneous history would say that Sir Wilfrid Laurier had acted in the best interests of his country.

MEATLESS DAYS IN RESTAURANTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Veal is to be barred from public dining tables and a national attempt to prevent the use of calves as food during the war is to be made by the hotel restaurant committee of food administration. Tuesdays and Fridays are to be meatless days in hotels and restaurants. The program will conserve bread, butter and eggs and the public will be encouraged to use more poultry, ducks, fish and lobster.

GERMANY SENDS PROTEST

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—A Berlin message states that the German Government has protested to the Spanish Government concerning its decree regarding submarines. Spain's reply has not yet been received.

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FOOD MEASURE REPORT WAITS

Rivers and Harbors Bill Conference Decision Brought Up in House First—Delay for One Day More Is the Result

The United States House of Representatives has not yet taken up the conference report on the long delayed Food Control Bill, but leaders confidently announce that action is expected immediately. Unless Senate opposition to changes made in conference develops, there is hope that the measure will become law next week.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The conference report on the administration food bill was delayed just another day today, when the conference report on the rivers and harbors bill was called up by Chairman Small, of the House Rivers and Harbors Committee. A determined effort is being made by opponents of the bill, chiefly Representatives Madden and Treadway, to send it back to conference.

Every effort is being made by opponents of the measure to delay the bill as much as possible. They characterize it as a pork barrel bill, and one bearing no relation to war legislation, which the House has pledged itself to consider exclusively during the present session. It is regarded as likely that all of Friday will be consumed in a discussion of the conference report on the Rivers and Harbors Bill and that tomorrow the conference report on the Food Bill will be adopted.

An agreement was reached by the conferees on the food control bill providing for a reduction to \$13,248,000 of the appropriation of \$14,770,000 for a national food survey and appropriations to stimulate production. In addition to this step a number of Senate amendments were eliminated, but one that allows irrigationists on private lands to obtain water from Government projects, without actually residing on their properties, has been retained.

The measure is now in a form satisfactory to the Administration.

Weeks Plan Disapproved

Committee to Report Unfavorably on War Board

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Senate Rules Committee, on Thursday afternoon, voted to report adversely the Weeks resolution, providing for the creation of a joint committee of Congress to keep in touch with the Administration, principally in the matter of expenditures being made for the conduct of the war. Senator Williams of Mississippi, who made the motion for an adverse report, is expected to file the report with the Senate today.

It was the Weeks proposition, modified by a substitute offered by Senator Owen of Oklahoma, that resulted in the final conference deadlock on the Food Bill. The conferees having eliminated this amendment, the plan will now come before the Senate as an independent proposition. A stubborn contest for its enactment is anticipated. The President is strongly against it, and he will have the backing of a large number of Democratic senators, though several of them are known to side in with the Republicans on the matter.

The committee stood in favor of an adverse report, Messrs. Williams, Smith of Georgia, James, Nelson, Knox, and Overman. Opposed, Messrs. Owen.

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NEUTRALS ASKED TO STATE FOOD NEEDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The United States Government in order to be certain that full justice shall be done to all neutrals near Germany, has asked the diplomatic representatives of these governments here to furnish information as to what the food requirements of the several neutral nations are. The replies will be made the basis of the United States regulations rationing these nations.

This Government will hold these countries to their bare necessities. It is understood these governments will be informed that if any food shipped to Germany all supplies will be shut off, but that what is necessary will be exported as long as the neutral acts in good faith.

PRICE DEBATE IN HOUSE OF LORDS

Lord Rhondda Defends Action in Reducing Prices Paid to Farmers for Meat—Ministry Bill Amendment Defeated

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

WESTMINSTER, England (Friday)

In the House of Lords, yesterday, Lord Rhondda had to put up a vigorous defense of his action in cutting down the prices paid to farmers for meat. Lord Kimberley, who opened the discussion, said farmers were dumfounded at the prices, especially those fixed for January. The wretched farmer had had no chance of making money and would now lose it.

Lord Rhondda admitted that he could only feel his way along an uncertain path, but prices had to be fixed and he believed his plan would work out well. He fixed the price of meat at 75s. per hundredweight for September and 60s. per hundredweight for January, because he wished farmers who had paid extravagant prices for cattle to get out of the situation without loss. Sixty shillings was 60 per cent in advance of the price in January, 1914, and feeding stuffs and labor, he declared, had not grown dearer to that extent. Prices of mutton would be fixed in a day or two and dealers and farmers should bear in mind that there would be a corresponding reduction in the price of mutton also.

Regarding civilian consumption, it was proposed to fix the maximum price of meat and to leave the dealer and butcher to settle the price between themselves.

An amendment was moved by Mr. Hewins yesterday in the House of Commons to the new Ministry Bill, eliminating questions of commercial, industrial, and agricultural policy from the sphere of the Ministry of Reconstruction. There was a strong muster of Protectionist members and the amendment, which would have deprived the new Ministry of all its functions, was only defeated by 89 votes to 64, leaving the Government with a majority of only 25.

Dr. Addison is a strong Free Trader and some people have objected to his appointment on this score. Mr. Bonar Law stated that the House would probably adjourn on Aug. 20 until the middle of October or thereabouts.

The Potsdam meeting on July 5, 1914, was referred to in Parliament yesterday when Mr. Dundas White asked whether the attention of the Foreign Minister had been called to Herr Haase's reference in the Reichstag to the Potsdam meeting on July 5, 1914, and whether the allied governments had any information about this or any similar meeting during that month.

Lord Robert Cecil said he had seen press references, but he could not make any statement on the subject, beyond saying that the information in possession of His Majesty's Government indicated that the Central Empire decided in July on a policy which, in their opinion, would almost certainly lead to war against Russia and consequently against France.

GERMAN VIEW OF BALFOUR SPEECH

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung's verdict on Mr. Balfour's latest speech is that it is anything but a repudiation of annexations, and that his refusal to declare his Government's war aims leads to the presumption that England intends to claim territory on the Continent. It also declares that Mr. Balfour would shut out England's enemies from that gratification of lawful national endeavors he claims for her allies.

VON HINDENBURG HONORED

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Friday)

Expressing his "boundless thanks" the Kaiser telegraphed Field Marshal von Hindenburg conferring on him the cross and star of the Royal Order of the House of Hohenzollern. "I take pleasure, my dear Field Marshal," he said, "at the conclusion of the third year of the greatest of all wars, in which with brilliant strategy and art you have defied superior forces of the enemy and cleared the way for our army's victory, in expressing to you my boundless thanks."

PROHIBITION IS EXPECTED SOON

Harding Clause Held Not to Be a "Joker"—States May Ratify at Any Time They See Fit, Says Senator Borah

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senators active in the prohibition cause were calmly confident today that the day of complete nation-wide temperance is at hand. They made merry over the reports that the liquor interests held a "jollification" meeting Wednesday night, following the passage of the Sheppard national prohibition amendment with the Harding six year ratification clause attached.

The Harding clause, far from being viewed by the senators as a "joker," placed in the amendment by the liquor interests, was held to offer no serious handicap to nation-wide prohibition. The view is held that the Harding clause will not delay the cause one day. The prohibition advocates are united in the conviction that the Sheppard amendment will be ratified in less than six years, one senator believing two years would see the amendment incorporated in the Constitution.

"But what if a sufficient number of the states do not ratify the amendment within the prescribed six years?" asked Senator Jones of Washington. "Can't Congress resubmit to the people? I see no reason to believe otherwise. While, of course, I should have liked to see the amendment passed by the Senate without the Harding clause, nevertheless I am satisfied with the proposition as it stands."

Representative Randall of California, the only prohibitionist member of Congress, said today that he intends to make a determined effort to defeat the Harding clause in the House. He believes it to be a "joker," likely to lead to years of court litigation, though other temperance advocates are much more optimistic.

Efforts were under way in the House today to obtain some kind of an agreement to get action on the Sheppard resolution at the present session of the "war Congress." Representative Webb of South Carolina, a leading prohibition worker of the lower branch, believed this to be next to impossible. Furthermore, he felt that rather than be harmful to the cause, the delay of a few months until the next session, only would serve to strengthen the country in its demands for complete temperance.

Representative Randall, however, said that if 50 Democrats could be obtained to sign a petition, the majority leaders would have to call a caucus. At this caucus the question could be submitted as to the disposition of the House to act on prohibition this session. The "drys" overwhelm the "wets" in the House and, if a caucus only can be got together, they feel certain that an agreement can be reached to take an immediate vote. All that is necessary is to secure a caucus.

In case the House should muster a sufficient number of votes to eliminate the Harding clause, senators believe the Senate would accept the amendment thus modified. The vote on Wednesday was more than three to one in favor of prohibition, while a vote of two to one is sufficient to pass the resolution.

Referring to the constitutional status of the Sheppard resolution, Senator Borah of Idaho, a constitutional lawyer of recognized ability, declared: "If this proposed constitutional amendment goes to the states at the present time, as the Constitution of the United States now stands, the states have a right to ratify it within any time they may see fit. The number of years within which they may take action is not limited."

"If it is submitted to the states, the Constitution will stand with reference to amendments at the time the ratification is going on just as it now is; there will be no change in the machinery which the Constitution provides for ratification; and when the states vote upon this question they will be voting under the Constitution as it now exists. We have submitted it to the states, it is in the possession of the states and we cannot control it. They have a perfect right to say, 'We shall ratify this now,' or 'We will ratify it in 10 years from now, and when they shall ratify it they will have acted in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of the United States. I have not any doubt about that at all."

GERMAN SEAMEN DISCHARGED

Two Germans, members of the crew of the coastwise steamer *Everett*, were discharged from service today in accordance with recent orders received in Boston from Washington which say that "no Germans shall be carried in the crew of any United States vessel."

STATE OF SIEGE DECLARED

ATHENS, Greece (Friday)—A "state of siege" was declared by the Government today to exist in the departments of Attica and Boetia.

BOSTON LICENSE INQUIRY BY CHICAGO

Invitations to attend a public hearing by the Chicago Commission on the Liquor Problem in the rooms of the Boston Licensing Board at 1 Beacon Street, Aug. 7, 8 and 9, have been received by local organizations interested in the license question. The commission is composed of aldermen and citizens, with Alderman John Toman as chairman. It is said that the commission wishes to study thoroughly the way in which Boston regulates its saloons because of the reputation of this regulation for more effective control of the saloons than exists in most cities of the United States.

SEVEN-CENT MILK PAYS IN CLINTON

Producer and Distributor Says Price Shows Good Profit for Sales Made Over the Counter to Housekeepers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CLINTON, Mass.—Milk at 7 cents a quart is being furnished to consumers in this town, with profit to the producers and the distributors by John J. & William P. Powers, despite a widespread claim by New England farmers for 7½ cents a quart at the barn door and by the demand by distributors in all the large New England cities for 12 to 13 cents a quart for milk delivered at the back door of the New England homes.

In an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, John J. Powers declared that the principal reason that his firm was able to sell milk at 7 cents a quart was the fact that their customers were willing to buy it over the counter and did not require it delivered. He also said that the firm was content to accept 1 or 2 cents profit in the business.

"We have never had much trouble in obtaining all the milk we want for our customers at a reasonable rate. We not only have our own herd and produce half the milk we sell, but we purchase from farmers who bring the milk to our store. These farmers have never complained at the prices we paid them, and so far as I know they have been carrying on the milk branch of their farms with profit," he said.

We pay them weekly and they do their own carting. Their milk is fresh, coming in early in the morning in 8½ quart cans set in ice. It is last night's milk and therefore there is no need of its being put through any process. The farmer takes away his cans, and from visits to these farms I have found that they are all conducted in a clean wholesome manner and have not come under the ban of the local or State inspector.

Of course none of these farms, not even our own, is equipped with the so-called modern improvements. We have no milking machines, no selective feeding, no uniformed help, and no chemical laboratory. We and the farmers who supply us milk our own cows by hand, and use ordinary methods in carrying on the dairy.

To be sure some lines of grain are very high, but we have found that with judicious feeding of less expensive brands, together with ensilage corn and hay, we can obtain a good wholesome quality of milk in fair quantities.

In spite of the fact that other Clinton milk men have been raising prices to 9 and 10 cents a quart and are now considering 12 cents, we see no reason for making any such prices to our customers, although of course there is only a profit of 1 or 2 cents a quart. I will admit that if we had to deliver several thousand quarts of milk over a town as large as Clinton we would need an automobile and would probably have to charge a higher price than for milk sold over the counter. I might add that not only do we sell milk but we use a large amount of cream every day for ice cream, which we make right here in the store.

"To show you that we are not losing anything in selling milk at 7 cents a quart, just look out there at that automobile which we bought a few days ago from the profits of this business."

"Milk business needs the personal attention of producer, distributor and consumer, and all must be willing to share in the work. But it seems to us that the ordinary consumer should be given an opportunity of obtaining so necessary a commodity at the counter at a fair and reasonable price, and 7 cents a quart seems both fair and reasonable here in Clinton, no matter what the local dealer may say."

"I admit that I am not familiar with conditions in other parts of the State, and I should think the people in the large cities, especially at this season of the year, would find it difficult to obtain fresh milk at a fair and reasonable price, for a great deal of their milk must come from distant points. But out here in Central Massachusetts, with farms all about us, and farmers enjoying the largest hay crop in 50 years, there is plenty of fresh milk which farmers are willing and eager to sell at 5 cents a quart at the barn door or a little higher if brought into town on the same team which brings in the garden produce and carries back the farm necessities."

"I see no reason for advancing our

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FRANCE UNITED IN STAND FOR VICTORY PEACE

M. Ribot Asks Chamber Not to Present Spectacle of Disunion and a Vote of Confidence in the Government Is Passed

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Thursday)—The Government tonight secured a vote of confidence, after a statement of war policy by M. Ribot, by 395 votes to 70. The discussion arose on interpellations by M. Renaudel and M. Fuglès-Condé. There was some uproar when M. Ribot discussed the Stockholm conference question.

Victory must be won, M. Ribot said, but not by secret conferences. Conferences will not give it to us. Two months ago, M. Renaudel had said he would not discuss with the Germans while France was invaded. He later said that he would go to Stockholm with the Socialists to indict the Germans, and he then asked for guarantees. The Socialists would be merely mandataries of the Kaiser.

"What peace would we get today?" M. Ribot asked. "We should renounce Alsace-Lorraine. We should have to restore to ourselves our destroyed provinces. France would be allowed to live, ruined. We should have at our side a formidable block of the Central Empire, which would be really the masters. Alsace would be given to Belgium, but it is desired to enslave us. 'We may hope for the establishment of a society of nations,' M. Ribot said, 'since we have right on our side, but do not think that exchanges of telegrams will bring about such a society. This sudden ardor which our enemies have for a society of nations is hypocritical.'"

M. Ribot concluded by asking the Chamber not to present a spectacle of disunion. His speech was loudly cheered and the upshot was as stated.

Stockholm Conference

Official France and Britain Firm Against Idea

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

WESTMINSTER, England (Friday)—The International Socialist and Labor Conference at Stockholm is again moving toward the center of the stage and the question of Arthur Henderson's visit to Paris has not checked this tendency. In its official utterances, the British Government has shown no friendliness toward the idea of British Labor men participating with German Socialists in such a conference and the French Government has set even a firmer face against this idea as affecting Frenchmen. There are signs, however, that the matter may be passing beyond the powers of any government to interpose such a veto.

The conference, it seems certain, will be held whether the British or French attend or not and probably about Sept. 9, the date previously selected. If the British and French representatives do not attend, the conference will include Russians and Germans and neutrals.

What has weighed with Arthur Henderson in now favoring participation is the harm that may be done if the point of view of the western allies is not stated at such a conference. Ramsay MacDonald or some other so-called "pacifist" would almost certainly attend the conference, as representing the minority, and Ramsay MacDonald is now a bogey man to many people, frightening them from all consideration of the merits or demerits of the idea.

The French Socialists may go the length of withdrawing Albert Thomas from the Ministry if passports are refused, but here there is meantime no special labor crisis in the matter.

The management committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions met yesterday under the presidency of James O'Grady, M. P., and decided to adhere to the former resolution not to meet representatives of enemy countries in conference until the Germans have evacuated France and Belgium and promised repatriation.

In reply to questions in the House of Commons yesterday, Mr. Bonar Law reiterated that no representative of the Government would attend such a conference and that he personally hoped the Labor Party would not approve of the conference. Pressed as to whether Arthur Henderson would attend, he quoted the Prime Minister as saying that no member of the Government would attend.

In further replies, however, Mr. Bonar Law indicated that the Government had not decided whether anyone would be allowed to attend the conference. It certainly would not be done, he said, without the most careful consideration and probably not at all.

Admiral Lacaze Resigns

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Friday)—Admiral Lacaze, Minister of Marine, resigned yesterday. He became Minister of Marine in October, 1915, and has remained in office throughout the political developments since. His anti-submarine policy has, however, been subject to repeated attacks. M. Denys Cochin, Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, has also resigned.

FORESTER GOES TO PORTO RICO

E. Murray Bruner to Direct Rehabilitation of Wood Growth of Island—Government-Owned Tract Will Be Base of Work

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico—E. Murray Bruner of the United States Bureau of Forestry, has been sent to Porto Rico at the request of the Insular Government to plan for the reforestation of the island, and for the conservation of the scanty wood supply now extant here. Mr. Bruner will have charge of the Luquillo Forest, situated among the Luquillo Mountains in the eastern end of the island, which is the only forest of any size here, and which is the property of the National Government.

His work at first will consist in opening roads through the Luquillo Forest in order that it may be made accessible, and later he will sell the larger trees and construct a nursery to replace those taken out. This forest will serve as a kind of experimental station for the island, at which will be determined the kinds of trees best suited to the region. As the work advances, Mr. Bruner will visit the different sections of the island and will find out the woods peculiarly suited to the several localities.

Talking about his work, he said: "The Luquillo Forest comprises about 15,000 acres, and is the only wooded land that the National Government owns in Porto Rico. Though I have not yet had an opportunity of seeing it, I understand that the timber for the most part consists of tabanuco, laurel salino, auburo, guaranuka and other valuable hardwood trees. As soon as it can be opened up, we are going to sell a great deal of this wood at the regular market price; but we shall see that other trees are planted in the places of the ones taken out or that the stumps are left in such a condition that new trees will grow."

"With the exception of the Luquillo Forest there is almost no timber in Porto Rico. The rest has been used principally in the construction of native houses and as fuel, and no provision has heretofore been made for the replacement of that taken away. The only reason why the Luquillo Forest is still standing is because of its position in the mountains that makes it almost inaccessible. But the people of Porto Rico are coming to realize the need of timber. I have no doubt that at an early date active steps will be taken toward the reforestation of the vast strips of land not suited for agriculture which are owned by the Insular Government."

When asked how long it would take a newly planted forest in Porto Rico to produce results, he replied:

"I don't know how it is in Porto Rico, but in the States it ordinarily takes a forest from 30 to 100 years to begin paying for itself. It cannot take that long here, however, for the trees grow the year round instead of only for a season, as in the North. I should judge that if the right kind of wood were chosen, a forest here could begin producing returns in seven or eight years."

Mr. Bruner will have his office at the University of Porto Rico at Rio Piedras. He is the third forester who has been sent down from Washington. The first two, L. S. Murphy and J. J. Peters, came in 1912. Their object was merely to make a survey of the Luquillo Forest. Mr. Murphy published a pamphlet giving the results of his survey, but it was only last year that it came out.

According to this pamphlet the people of Porto Rico consume every year over three times as much wood as the forests of the island produce. Great quantities of timber have been cut or burned to make clearings, and the charcoal burner is at work destroying the young growth needed to keep up the forests. Failure to put an end to the destructive practices that are reducing the forests or to provide the means of developing and fully utilizing them, has brought about shortage in the domestic supply of wood and consequent hardship of the people.

Porto Rico is sparsely wooded. The forest jungles, commonly associated with the West Indies, are so scarce that one may cross the island and recross the island without seeing them, for, with the exception of those in the Sierra de Luquillo, they are tucked away in inaccessible places. The island is, however, by no means devoid of wood growth. Around almost every habitation there are groups of trees, such as the bread fruit and the mango; and numerous scattered single trees, mostly palms, dot the landscape. The insular and geographical position of the country, its diminutive size, its restricted area of level lands, and its density of population have occasioned unusual demands on the forests. The same cycle of change is found here as is recorded by civilization elsewhere—a profligate waste of the bounties of nature, followed by an acute need for what has been destroyed.

CANADA'S INCOME TAX BILL IS DISTRIBUTED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont.—The Income Tax Bill, the resolution concerning which was introduced by the Finance Minister, Sir Thomas White, a few days ago, has now been distributed to the House. In addition to the broad outlines as set forth by the Finance Minister, the bill contains the powers for

enforcing it and the penalties for its evasion. A penalty of not more than \$10,000 or six months' imprisonment is provided for in the case of a person making a false statement, and for any default in the provision as to making returns is punishable by a fine of \$100 per day so long as the default continues. A court of appeal is also provided for and a further appeal may be made to the Minister of Finance.

An important provision is known as the "dumping clause" which provides that whenever an incorporated company sells its products at less than a fair price, the Finance Minister may determine what would be a fair tax for it to pay. Evasion of the tax on the part of companies by the piling up of reserves is guarded against by a clause which declares that "the income of a tax-payer shall include the share to which he shall be entitled of the undivided and undistributed gains and profits made by any syndicate (or similar body) if such gains and profits were divided or distributed, unless the minister is of opinion that the accumulation of such undivided and undistributed gains and profits is not made for the purpose of evading the tax and is not in excess of what is reasonably required for the purpose of the business." The pay of fighting men is not liable to taxation, nor is the income of the Governor-General of Canada.

CHILD LABOR LAWS ARE URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—Governor Hugh M. Dorsey urged child labor legislation during the present session of the State Legislature in his first address, delivered last week. Unless legislation is passed, he declared, much unnecessary trouble and annoyance will inevitably result to employers of labor.

The Governor's remarks follow: "The Attorney-General, the Secretary of Commerce and Secretary of Labor of the United States, constituting a board created by the Federal Child Labor Law to make rules and regulations for carrying out the provisions of that act, for the sake of uniformity, and to avoid a duplicated Federal-State system of ascertaining the ages of children intended to be protected, propose alternate plans under either of which the Federal board would accept certificates of age. As the second alternative is quite lengthy, and as the Commissioner of Commerce and Labor and I deem the first better adapted to our conditions, that one is here set out, as presented by the board. It is as follows:

"That the legislatures of the several states consider the advisability of constituting a board of state officials similar to the Federal Child Labor Board, or of designating an appropriate State official with general power to make rules and regulations respecting proofs of age under the State child labor law, in order to secure conformity to the Federal Child Labor Law and the rules and regulations thereunder."

"If the State does not care to grant the administrative power recommended above, then the commissioner can furnish the details of the second alternative presented."

"While the law is being attacked upon constitutional grounds, inasmuch as it becomes effective under its terms on September 1, the legislation requested should be passed, as otherwise much unnecessary trouble and annoyance will inevitably result to the employers of labor affected by the bill."

All branches of possible lawmaking were covered in the chief executive's message and particular attention was given to the work of the State Council for National Defense.

CONSUMERS IN NEW YORK ORGANIZE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Taxpayers and consumers organizations have formed the People's Bureau of Food, Fuel and Waste to protect the interests of the consumer in the high price situation. The bureau will be to the problem of food what the Municipal Research Bureau is to the problem of municipal affairs. It will study National, State and city laws on food, and will make recommendations for legislation calculated to reduce prices. The consulting director is Joseph J. Hartigan, recently resigned as Commissioner of Weights and Measures, and headquarters are at 302 Broadway.

NEW FRENCH ACADEMY MEMBER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Paris Bureau

PARIS, France—M. Alfred Capus is the second new member to be received by the French Academy since the beginning of the war. M. de la Gorce, historian, took his place as one of the 40 early this year. M. Capus was received by M. Maurice Donnay, and as is the traditional custom, he himself pronounced the eulogy of the famous geometer, M. Henri Poincaré, whom he is succeeding. His two sponsors were M. Paul Bourget and M. Hanotaux. The reception of a new member in ordinary times is accepted in Paris very much as a matter of course, but events gave that of M. Capus a special interest. The President of the Republic attended and sat among his confrères of the academy to hear the eulogy of his first cousin, M. Henri Poincaré. General Joffre entered a few minutes before the sitting was due to begin. The whole assembly, by a common impulse, rose to its feet and acclaimed the Marshal until long after he had taken his seat in the center of the hall. The speeches of the new academicien and that of M. Donnay were listened to with great appreciation. At the close General Joffre was acclaimed and cheered all the way to his carriage. General Pershing, who had been expected at the academy function, did not appear.

CIVIL SPAIN HAS USUAL CHANGES

Country Passes Through Periodical Political Upheaval Which Follows Assumption of Power by New Government

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain—Administrative Spain has just been through its periodical political upheaval, which in the present difficult circumstances of the country may be regarded as a welcome distraction or an irritating aggravation of the case, according to taste. But to most people of conscience and thought the universal transference of offices of all kinds throughout the country, because the political complexion of the Government is somewhat changed, must appear as a sad reflection upon the capability of Spain to comprehend the great realities of the present time. It is the custom in other countries, as we know, to award Government appointments for party service, or even mere party loyalty; but nowhere is this done with such thoroughness and frankness as in Spain, where it seems to be regarded as the right and necessary thing. When the Government is changed all the civil appointments throughout the land are immediately changed in conformity, and for a few days every town and city from Madrid to the far corners of Catalonia, Galicia, and Andalusia is in a busy state of welcoming the coming and speeding the parting governors, alcaldes, and officials of all descriptions, which is done with a maximum of ceremonies and obsequies. Even making full allowance for all political needs and exigencies, hardly any of these changes are necessary, while, on the other hand, their frequency, corresponding to the frequent changes of government, must militate severely against efficiency in administration.

In the present instance the case is aggravated very much by the fact that there is supposed to be little tangible difference between the political systems of Señor Dato and the Count de Romanones, who brought in the last lot of officials. One is Conservative and the other Liberal; but then Señor Dato and his followers characterize themselves as Liberal-Conservatives so as to separate themselves from the reactionary Conservative forces of the Right, and indicate their disposition towards reform in the modern spirit, while the Romanones Liberalism is that of the cautionary or conservative kind; hence in reality these two main groups of parties, being those which handle the government in turn, approximate together very closely at the Center. Emphasis is applied to this situation by the fact that in the trying circumstances of the war these main groups are acting largely in concert, and again at the elections they have often been in alliance as Liberal-Conservative-Monarchists against the extremist sections opposed to them. In spite of all this, and all the internal difficulties and anxieties at the present time, more critical than for ages past, and again in spite of all the outcry against favoritism, corruption and incompetence, political custom of the most abusive and irrational character must have its way and not only that, but it is treated as quite the proper thing with hardly a protest anywhere, nay, on the other hand, with a fine elaboration of ceremony. It is a sad anomaly, far worse in Spain than anywhere.

The majority of Madrid offers a most pitiable example. The affairs of the Ayuntamiento are difficult enough in these days. The problems of the war and of local administration are sufficiently acute in the capital, and besides these a number of public works like the Gran Via are in hand, which sorely need thorough and continuous control by the municipal authorities. But the high office of alcalde is the more plaything of the Government, and the holder is not only changed as ministries change, but is frequently changed during the same ministry, just as the fancy arises, so as to give a little preferment to some party person for whom there is no other appointment available. The scandal increases, until at last occasional protests are made. Now, on the accession of the Dato Government, Señor Silveira, who was but recently appointed and had all the qualities of a good Alcalde, turned out so that Señor Prado y Palacio may take his place. All the old stupid ceremonies were observed, but the usual complete though artificial harmony was not wholly preserved on the occasion. The Minister of the Interior, Señor Sanchez Guerra, according to custom, attended in order to preside over the proceedings, and when the royal decrees were read he made the usual speech in which he praised everybody concerned with the customary "warm and eloquent phrases."

It is usual for the retiring Mayor to accept the situation smiling and with a murmur, but this time Señor Silveira spoke of the "bitterness of feeling" in observing the desire of the majority to think of unity of action among themselves instead of the country, and declared that his sentiments urged him in consequence to withdraw from public life and devote himself to reading and study. The new Alcalde gave thanks to the Minister of the Interior and to his predecessor for their eulogies of him, and "solicited the assistance of all the members of the Ayuntamiento, without distinction of parties, so that they might realize the common object of defending the interests of the community which was the object that they should all pursue." But this was not all. Señor Maura was there and in a protesting mood. He rose to speak, but

the Minister of the Interior, who had been warned of what might take place, attempted immediately to suppress him, declaring that the session was held only for the purpose of welcoming the new Alcalde and thanking the departing one. But Señor Maura insisted on declaring that it was lamentable that Señor Silveira, a man of great determination, should be obliged to abandon an office in which he might accomplish most valuable work. He was proceeding to say that Señor Prado y Palacio, on the other hand, had previously held the office without the necessary authority, when Señor Sanchez Guerra interrupted him.

A lively incident followed during which the Minister rang vigorously at the presidential bell and suddenly announced that the meeting was at an end. Afterward the new Alcalde received a warm ovation at the doors of the Casa de la Villa and proceeded to the presidency to salute the Prime Minister.

Another of the many cases that attract attention is that of the civil governorship of much disturbed Barcelona. Señor Sanchez Anido is turned out and Señor Leopoldo Matos takes his place. When the latter arrived at Barcelona he informed the crowd of persons who met him and cheered him at the station that his appointment on the change of government had been sudden, and his haste to get to Barcelona so great that he had not had time to receive any instructions from the Government—which was preoccupied with the question of the exportation of potatoes—and would have to return to Madrid very shortly for them. All the Conservative clubs and associations expressed their joy at the appointment, and it is fair to say that intrinsically it is a good one. Señor Matos being a Catalan. Similarly, on the same night when the retiring Governor, Señor Sanchez Anido and his wife, left for Madrid, compliments were heaped upon them and the Conservatives had the good grace to join in.

In the very long list of other civil governorships that have been appointed the following names and places are prominent: Alicante, Manuel Barzanallana; Avila, Eusebio Cacho; Badajoz, Manuel Creus; Balearics, Javier Millan; Burgos, Viscount de Amayor; Caceres, Marques de Coloma; Cadiz, Francisco Maestre; Cantabria, Javier Borey y Romero; Cordova, Luis Fernandez Ramos; Coruna, Andres Garrido; Granada, Julio Blasco; Huelva, Eusebio Salas; Leon, Angel Gomez Inganzo; Madrid, Abilio Calderon; Malaga, Benito Castro; Murcia, Marques de Algara de Gres; Pontevedra, Marques de Najera; Salamanca, Agustin Diez; Santander, Luis Richi; Segovia, Count de Ruidomios; Seville, Juan Jose Conde y Luque; Toledo, Vicente Sebastian; Valladolid, Francisco Barea; Vizcaya, Javier Molina; Zaragoza, Rufino Cano de Rueda.

The following are the chief central Government appointments: President of the Council of State, the Duke de Mandas; Director of Public Works, Juan José Ruano; Director of Primary Education, Eloy Bullon; Fiscal of the Supreme Tribunal, Carlos Cañal; Permanent Councilor of the Council of State, Luis Espada; President of the Council of Public Instruction, Francisco Bergamin; Director of Registers, Julio Vais; Director of Prisons, Marques de la Frontera; Royal Commissioner for the Court of Isabel II, Count de Esteban Collantes; Royal Commissioner of Insurances, Count de San Luis; Undersecretary for Justice, Marques de Grijalba; Fiscal of the Tribunal of Accounts, Pedro Sloane; Director of Agriculture, Count de Colombi; Director of Commerce, Leonardo Rodriguez; Director of the Geographical and Statistical Institute, Severo Gomez Nunez; Undersecretary for the Interior, Manuel Saenz de Quejana; Director of Communications, Señor Ortuño; Undersecretary of Public Instruction, Jorro Miranda; Director of Fine Arts, Conde de Pena Ramiro; Director of Customs, Manuel Argüelles; Inspector of Posts and Telegraphs, Emilio Ortuño; Director of Administration, José Martinez Acacio. Señor Lorenzo Dominguez Fasal, the leader of the Conservatives in Seville, who has held office formerly at the Ministry of Instruction, has been nominated governor of the Bank of Spain.

It is interesting to add that on his resuming the premiership, Señor Dato offered a high diplomatic appointment to the Marques de Valdergias, controller of the leading Conservative newspaper, La Epoca, but the Marques on account of his other responsibilities felt obliged to decline the honor.

GERMAN APPOINTMENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Berlin Bureau

BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam)—Various, fresh appointments have been announced in connection with the administrative partition of the Walloon and Flemish portions of Belgium which is being carried out by the German authorities. Herr Schaebele, a high Baden official, has been appointed administrative chief of the Flemish section, which will consist of the provinces of Antwerp, Limburg, East and West Flanders, and the districts of Brussels and Louvain. Herr Haniel, a Prussian Landrat, is to administer the Walloon section, which will comprise the provinces of Henegau, Lüttich, Luxembourg and Namur, and the district of Nivelles. Herr Schaebele's headquarters will be at Brussels, and those of Herr Haniel at Namur. At the same time Herr Pochhammer, a financial expert attached to the Prussian Ministry of Finance, has been appointed chief of the Finance Department under the Governor-General of Belgium, while a new civil department to be set up under the latter is to be directed by Baron von Wilmowski of Merseburg, a Prussian Landrat. Herr von Sandt, who was appointed head of the Administrative Department for the whole of the occupied provinces in September, 1914, will continue to hold that office until the work of partition is complete.

SCANDINAVIA'S POSITION IN WAR

Visitor Finds Northern Nations Daily Become More Convinced That Future Security Rests in an Entente Victory

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM, Sweden.—A fifth trip through the Scandinavian countries, en route to and from Russia, would seem to justify the recording of conversations and impressions. I would summarize the situation somewhat as follows:

First of all, one had to bear in mind that one was in neutral countries, and then recall the situation which we had in America only a few months ago. But then one had to remember immediately the different geographic situation. Denmark could be overrun in a short time, despite every heroic effort her armies might make. The Norwegian sailors know no fear, but the submarines hang on the very edge of the three-mile limit, and seize even Government food boats within the four-mile limit which Norway claims, against the protest of the Norwegian destroyer. Sweden feels more secure than does Denmark, but her Baltic ports especially are exposed. These facts had to be borne constantly in mind, and every day of war meant a greater danger to their security.

On the other hand, I believe one can say that the overwhelming majority of the people, even in Sweden, are becoming every day more conscious of the fact that a German victory would spell ruin to them. The old legend, that a weak Russia is necessary to the integrity of Sweden, though still repeated, is no longer accepted by many. It served as the chief weapon of the pro-German element in the past, and continued to figure as the basis of their argument. But this same group of conservatives cannot be expected to welcome or interpret correctly the Russian Revolution which destroyed their argument and suggests democratic reform in other countries. Even now she is receiving some supplies from Sweden and Denmark which make it possible for her to resort to substitution where there is a real shortage. Before going into the war, America insisted on her right to send supplies to Scandinavia, and protested against the British blockade and Black List. America is still sending certain supplies to the Scandinavian countries under specified restrictions. But Sweden is still sending fodder to Denmark for feeding Danish cattle, thus indirectly feeding Germany; here, however, it has to be recollected that Denmark is in a very difficult position, which has been recognized by Great Britain, and after all, according to the agreement between Denmark and Great Britain, the latter country secures 85 per cent of the Danish exports. Germany only receiving 15 per cent. Sweden is exporting iron and wood pulp to Germany in exchange for coal; this is only a continuation of the pre-war legitimate trade between the two countries, and without the German coal Sweden cannot live.

It is quite possible that France and Italy may urge on Great Britain that the blockade of Germany be made complete by cutting off all communications between Germany and the Scandinavian countries. Great Britain may have to consent to this; she would be accused of starving the women and children of Scandinavia. But would they really be sending food to Germany? If Denmark receives no import of fodder she will have to kill her cattle and hold the meat for Scandinavian consumption. Less bread and more meat might have to be eaten. America would have to send dairy produce to Great Britain in substitution for the imports from Scandinavia. It may be answered that Great Britain is depending upon Scandinavian tonnage; or more correctly Norwegian tonnage only. Scandinavian industries would suffer from a lack of coal, but it may be argued that this would be compensated for through a speedy termination of the war by means of a rigid blockade.

But then we are confronted with the rights of neutrals which have been maintained by America from the start of the war. That position cannot be suddenly abandoned now; but belligerent nations must take war measures, and the entry of America as a belligerent has changed the position. The contention of Great Britain with regard to her own export of coals, etc., has been that while neutrals have a perfect right, if they so choose, to continue their bona fide pre-war neutral trade, it is no breach of international law for a belligerent country to assume control of all her own economic facilities. Great Britain has said to the neutral countries: we are quite ready to sell to you coals, chemicals, and textiles, and to give you the facilities of our ports; we are ready to provide your steamers with bunkers, but in turn for this we require you to enter into a purely commercial bargain. That bargain may include an undertaking by the neutral country to prohibit export of certain articles.

Another set of considerations also touches on the question. The Scandinavian countries serve as the medium of communication for other than material things, between Germany and the outside world, particularly America. So long as this channel is used only for political news and propaganda, no real harm is done. The American public has learned, for example, that the news about Russia coming from German-inspired sources marked "Stockholm" . . . cannot be accepted without scrutiny. Germany has her propagandists working hard in the bureaus of the Scandinavian capitals, sending material to neutrals and also to America. But this channel can be and has been used for the transmission of military information. No matter how strict the control is, the information will get through. The captain of the boat cannot know what his crew is carrying through, whether concealed or simply in their heads. The American inspectors cannot find what is in the mind of a member of the crew, or of a passenger, nor will the examination of the ship at Halifax reveal the message that is being carried.

During the coming months America will be sending troops to Europe. They must be protected. The first American flotilla escaped disaster, but the enemy had detailed information with regard to its departure and port of destination. It would be perfectly legitimate for America to forbid all communication between American ports and neutral ports for a short period, until the troops had been transported. This would be a radical measure; it would bring hardship to the Scandinavian countries, but only for a limited period of time. It would also solve the problem of the supplies reaching the enemy from outside. Cut off from American supplies the Scandinavian countries would have less to sell to Germany; either being unable to get the supplies to Germany or obliged to hush them for their selves. Such a step would be a very radical one. But it occurred to the writer as the solution of all the problems of the situation, who on this last trip through Scandinavia has not seen the situation as a neutral sympathizing with the cause of the Allies, but as an American whose country is now at war with Germany, and who will have friends, perhaps members of his own family, soon crossing the Atlantic to fight in France, and who wishes to see the war brought to a victorious conclusion as quickly as possible by using every legitimate means to that end.

FLORIDA SPONGE TRADE GROWING

Now Is a Leading Industry on Gulf Coast—Thousands of Divers Form Tarpon Springs Colony—Fleet Stanchily Built

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

TARPON SPRINGS, Fla.—Depletion of some of the sponge beds in the Mediterranean Sea, and the impossibility of free access to others on account of the war, has turned the attention of the sponge trade more than ever to the waters of the Gulf Coast, where the sponge industry has grown to be a leading seacoast occupation. From Carrabelle on the north, to Cape Romano on the south, 200 nautical miles, and extending more than 40 miles into the open gulf, sponge beds are found, and the yield is increasing annually.

Tarpon Springs, which styles itself "The Venice of America," is the headquarters for sponge operations. On this account the city's population consists to a considerable extent of Greek sponge divers, seafaring men as daring as were their ancestors, and who form a colony now numbering about 2000.

Prior to the advent of the Greeks, sponges were taken almost wholly by "hooking," which means that spongers made their catches with hooks, attached to long poles. These allowed them to operate in depths of from 5 feet to 40 feet. The old-time spongers were known as "hookers." The Greeks, however, have inaugurated the general use of diving apparatus, which allows them to reach great depths and obtain the choicest sponges. The depth limit of diving operations is said to be 130 feet.

The Greek sponge fleet is composed of about 70 large craft, which are accompanied in the gulf by smaller vessels for use of the divers. These vessels, designed according to Grecian plans, are so stanchily built that they are at home in the roughest seas.

Fearing depletion of the Gulf Coast sponge beds by the Greek method of operating, Congress and the Florida Legislature have now enacted protective laws. While not so effective as is desired, owing to the fact that the Government has no jurisdiction over the waters beyond the three-mile limit, the Greeks claim that the supply of sponges is practically inexhaustible, anyway, for sponges grow rapidly.

ENFORCEMENT OF "BLUE LAWS" FAILS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DES MOINES, Ia.—Efforts to enforce the Iowa Sunday observance laws, popularly known as the "blue laws," appear to have failed, so far as the cities of the State are concerned.

Atty-Gen. H. M. Hayner, elected upon a law enforcement platform, made a persistent attempt to see that the statutes were enforced. Several thousand arrests were made, but it was found impossible to obtain convictions in the cities. Jury after jury returned acquittals, and finally the county attorneys of the State, in convention, decided that the laws in question could not be enforced.

It is expected the next Legislature will modify the statutes, or will make them enforceable by attaching injunction clauses.

FAVORABLE ACTION TAKEN ON SUFFRAGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—Advocates of woman suffrage in Georgia who were disappointed by the recent vote of the House Committee against suffrage in the State, have been heartened by favorable action on the suffrage amendment, introduced by Senator Elders for the Senate Constitutional Amendment Committee. The vote was 8 to 4.

A delegation of about 50 Atlanta suffragists attended the committee and announcement of the vote brought loud cheering. In remarks before the committee, Mrs. Frances Smith Whiteside, president of the Equal Suffrage League of Georgia, declared that enlistments in the armed forces of the country were greater in those states where women are allowed to vote than in non-suffrage states.

GUARDSMEN TO BE ENTERTAINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

JACKSON, Miss.—The people of Jackson are to entertain 5000 National Guardsmen, who will arrive here on Aug. 5. The Board of Trade, the municipal organizations, the Y. M. C. A., the Young Men's Business Club, the Young Women's Business Club, other women's clubs and the churches are planning in every way to make the leisure hours of the men pleasant. The churches have pledged themselves to take turns each week in giving them a good dinner. Other organizations are combining to make it possible for the soldiers to have free tickets to the best amusements afforded by the town.

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IN PORT WITH DOVER FLOTILLA

Visit to Home of Patrol Which Convoys Transports to France and Back, Hunts U-Boats and Clears the Seas of Mines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
LONDON, England.—Britain has raised an army of somewhere in the neighborhood of 6,000,000 men and a good proportion of them have been carried across the narrow straits which separate England and France. Of these millions, millions have returned repeatedly on leave or to recover amid the loving care of their own people from their "Blighies." This transport of men, with all the equipment and guns and munitions and supplies of all kinds needed by great armies, this carrying to and fro of wounded men and men on leave has gone on for close upon three years. During all that time the German submarines, and occasionally their destroyers, have ragged and their naval communications have often imagined a vain thing, but the fact remains that no transport or, if one's recollection is correct, any other ship of military importance, has been wrecked on the route to France by submarine, mine or other enemy agency. What is the meaning of it? The meaning of it is to be found in the Dover patrol.

Riding the waters of Dover's 600-acre harbor and bay, under the shadow of the white cliffs of England, is one of the strangest imaginable navies. It is a Navy which has grown up to a large extent since the war began and, without disparagement to the super-Navy hidden in the mists of the North Sea or to the battlecruiser and light cruiser squadrons charging out almost daily to scour the seas, generally with hope deferred, for the German Navy, it has done more than its share of genuine hard work. It is the Cinderella of the British Navy and a very efficient Cinderella, as a representative of this patrol found when he was lately permitted to watch this strange fleet at work. It sweeps the narrow seas for mines, it searches and hunts the submarine, it convoys transports and hospital ships to and from England and France, it is ready for a fight with German surface craft if the latter will give them an opportunity, it even bombards the submarine and destroyer bases on the Belgian coast. And all this is done by warships which never dreamt before 1914 that they had any fight in them and by orthodox war vessels among which the destroyer or perhaps the monitor is king.

Dover bay is a strange sight today to those who knew it only in peace time. One wonders how the vessels of all types and sizes are able to get in and out of the harbor, so crowded does its surface appear to be. There are something like 500 mechanically driven vessels engaged on the work of the Dover patrol and Dover harbor, in its wildest moments probably never expected to have to deal with more than, say, from 60 to 100. Dover has not the best of harbors. The strong tide at the entrance makes ingress difficult, and vessels must enter this crowded harbor at a good speed if they are to make their base at all. Bumps and bruises consequently are not infrequent, but the patrol takes them as part of the day's work. During the writer's visit, the vagaries of the English climate permitted Dover to be seen at its best. The sun, shining from a clear sky, sparkled on the waters of the harbor. The white cliffs overhanging the bay shone brilliantly, and in the faint distance could be seen the hills of France. On the apparently level surface of the sea—but not so level as it looked—all sorts of little craft were dotted here and there. There appeared to be no general direction about them and no movement. Imagination plays many tricks with one, but these vessels had certainly a curiously meditative and yet alert look about them as though they were waiting to pounce upon something. In the harbor itself were destroyers at all angles to each other, two big monitors, a submarine depot vessel with a submarine alongside, innumerable motor launches, the famous "scouters," other war vessels and craft that might or might not be war craft. Along the front were seaplane stations and occasionally in the infrequent open spaces in the harbor were to be seen seaplanes, roaring noisily along the surface of the water, preparatory to rising. Seaplanes and aeroplanes hummed backwards and forwards in the sky and occasionally an airship could be seen cruising out over the sea. The Dover patrol, in fact, looks after the safety of its charges from the sky above as well as from the sea. Khaki and blue, but more blue than khaki, were the favorite wear ashore and a stray civilian in a frock coat with an umbrella under his arm had a strangely unreal look. The whole scene appeared joyful and peaceful under the bright sun, but at Dover one feels strongly the atmosphere of war, the sense of war as the sole labor and preoccupation of the people, which modifies as one goes inland, and, even in London, is not very apparent. The length of training required by a soldier recruit, it is well known, can be substantially reduced if he is trained in France, where the intensity of the war atmosphere is even greater, but it is certain some weeks could be knocked off in Dover.

The officer who directs this strange flotilla, which includes, it may be mentioned, every one of the vessels that in peace time plied from Dover to Folkestone from the cross-channel steamers to the paddle vessels for trippers at 6d. a trip, is Vice-Admiral Sir Reginald Hugh Spencer Bacon, K. C. B., K. C. V. O. This short, sturdy built officer, with the alert, coldly practical yet humorous expression, is one of the most inventive intellects in the Navy. His destroyers

are full of his devices and some of his officers declare that he thinks of nothing but inventing and bombarding. To him belongs the distinction of having started the submarine boat service in the Royal Navy. In the present war he has fought both on land and on the sea. He had retired in November, 1909, after filling various important naval posts such as captain of H. M. S. Dreadnought during her first commission, naval assistant to the First Sea Lord of the Admiralty, aide-de-camp and Director of Naval Ordnance and Torpedoes, to become managing director of Coventry Ordnance Works, which post he held till the war came, when he resigned and was gazetted colonel second commandant, R. N. Thereafter, until he was appointed to command the Dover patrol, he commanded the heavy howitzer brigade of the Royal Marine Artillery with the expeditionary force in France. In these different capacities he has rendered signal service to his country and his brilliant inventive ability may be judged from the fact that the Coventry Ordnance Works are reported to pay him a retaining fee that would satisfy a cabinet minister for the use of his services when the war ends. He is not afraid to defy even the Northcliffe press, as when some time ago he roused its fury by his wreath to commemorate a "brave and gallant enemy," the German sailors who had fallen in the fight with the Shark and the Boke. Vice-Admiral Bacon did not "make" the Dover route's tradition of safety, for he is the third officer who has commanded there in this war, but he brings his own brilliant qualities to maintaining that tradition. His staff have great confidence in him and so have his officers and men, and if they complain of overwork they recognize that even the flotilla at Admiral Bacon's command is almost insufficient for the vast work it has to do.

One aspect of the Dover patrol's work has already been dealt with, namely, the conveying of transports and hospital ships to France and back. Conveying, submarine hunting and mine sweeping are the main branches of the Dover flotilla's work. There are other, but minor, branches. The writer, for example, went on board one of the submarines which are based on Dover. It was lying alongside its depot ship, the old Arrogant, a vessel of some 6000 tons which was converted from the Austro-Hungarian. The Arrogant is probably as useful as she ever was, though she never struts out of harbor for, if necessary, she can entirely refit a damaged submarine. The submarine vessel was of an old type, having been built in the dim recesses of the past—somewhere about 1905—but its two torpedo tubes can do considerable damage to Prussian militarism if they get the opportunity. Its complement is about 15, and its two officers, the writer found, to be like all submarine officers, keen to a degree. Submarine officers are picked men selected from a perfect army of volunteers attracted by the higher pay and improved prospects of promotion. It would be hard if life in a submarine had not some compensations for one can hardly imagine a more trying existence. On a vessel like this there are no quarters for the crew, who lie down and sleep where they can. In recognition of their rank the two officers share in turns the only bunk where they lie in imminent danger of becoming entangled in the spiders web of tubing which hangs low over them. But no officer, at any rate, is unhappy who has his own command, and the commander of this particular submarine was no exception to the rule.

But Dover is not primarily nor even secondarily a submarine base. Its monitor work is of much greater importance. The two monitors in the harbor during the writer's visit were very striking vessels. They were of the latest type, enormously greater than the first monitors in use, floating rafts for carrying two guns each and very little else. From the deck to the highest point of the turret and down to the lowest shell room these latest monitors are a marvel of mechanical skill and inventiveness. The two guns, can be swung up and down and around with much greater ease than one can manipulate the steering gear of a motorcar. Watching them being handled from the deck one almost imagines they are making circles in the air so rapid is the up and down movement of the guns as they swing rapidly round with the turret from side to side. From inside the turret itself, the working of the guns is seen to be equally smooth and frictionless though not quite so noiseless as it seems from outside. These are the vessels which have worked so much at Zebrugge and Bruges of late. Their one drawback is their tendency to erratic behavior if there is any sea on, and even if there is not, but this defect is inevitable from the nature of the craft which are designed to sail in shallow water and so, in this particular instance, to get close to the shores of Belgium. In a good sea the monitors develop a decided will of their own. They will be led generally in the direction in which their captains wish them to go but they will not be driven along any particular route and getting them in through the difficult entrance to Dover harbor is always a feat of seamanship. But they are steady enough when they are anchored.

MISSISSIPPI PLANTS OYSTERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

BILOXI, Miss.—The Mississippi oyster commission, in an effort to further food production of the South during war times, has begun the planting of 15,000 barrels of seed oysters on the reefs along Mississippi Sound. The work will be done at the rate of 1000 barrels a day, and the completion of this task will end the season's work for the commission. The seed oysters will be taken from the Pascagoula reefs, where growth has been so rapid that the oysters are becoming too crowded to produce a good food supply.



Arrival of the first contingent of the American troops in Paris

INDEPENDENCE DAY IN PARIS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—Paris caught its first sight of the American troops which were to take part in the Independence Day celebrations as they marched from the Austerlitz Station to the Reuilly barracks on the previous morning. The train was expected at 7:25, but there was a short delay and it was 8 o'clock before it steamed into the station, every window crowded with American faces eager for a glimpse of the French capital. Several members of General Pershing's staff and representatives of the Military Governor of Paris, of the War Office, and the civilian authorities were present to welcome the American officers in charge of the contingent. They were Col. W. H. Alaire, commanding the Sixteenth Infantry Regiment; Colonel Upton, Commander Langdon and Adjutant-General Hines. While greetings were exchanged between American and French officers, the 800 men forming the contingent had formed up in two lines down the platform and were served with refreshments by members of the French Red Cross. At 9 o'clock, the regimental band having started to play the "Marseillaise," the troops, with the Stars and Stripes and regimental colors, dark blue silk with a golden eagle surrounded by a circle of stars, in the center, marched out of the station to the immense enthusiasm of dense crowds which had gathered in the vicinity.

The route, which lay along the Boulevard de l'Hôpital, the quai d'Austerlitz, the Boulevard Diderot and the Rue de Reuilly, was packed with people waving flags, throwing flowers at the soldiers and keeping up continuous rounds of cheering, a fine accompaniment to the strain of the "Kilties March" played with vigor by the regimental band. The appearance of the American soldiers was much remarked upon, their soldierly bearing and fine physique making a very favorable impression on the crowd. "C'est tout jeune, et c'est des beaux gars," was an expression heard in the crowd which well represents the unanimous opinion. At a particular point on the route, by the Gare de Lyons, there were a number of "pollus" who not content with cheering their new comrades in arms tossed up their caps in jubilation. At the Reuilly barracks a large inscription had been put up on the wall facing the entrance gates: "Bienvenue aux poilus Américains."—Welcome to the American soldiers. The contingent marched in and the gates then closed, a necessary precaution as the crowds showed no least sign of dispersing. Before the soldiers went finally to their quarters the band once more played the "Marseillaise," a few American popular airs and the march in "Aida," an impromptu concert which was much appreciated by the crowd.

In the afternoon, a number of motor brakes took parties of the soldiers on trips round Paris when once more the Paris population had an opportunity of showing its great satisfaction; particularly warm was the welcome of the grand boulevard, the anniversary of the United States Declaration of Independence was being celebrated by a large gathering presided over by M. Jules Roche, deputy, and Mr. William Sharp, the American Ambassador. A number of members of the diplomatic corps were present. The speeches were followed by the performance of several musical items by the band of the Garde Republicaine. The eve of Independence Day was also marked by the visit of M. Adrien Mithouard, president of the Municipal Council, the Mayor of Paris in fact, to the American Embassy. Avenue d'Eylau. The president introduced the members of the Paris Municipal Council to Mr. Sharp and declared the wish and the intention of Paris to take part in the national celebration of Inde-

pendence Day by the people of the United States. The Ambassador thanked M. Mithouard and expressed his appreciation of the warm welcome which Paris had already given the first contingent of American troops.

Anxious that the French army, as well as the civilian population, should take part in the Independence Day celebrations General Pétain issued a special order of the day in which he announced the arrival of the first American troops and their presence, in the near future, on the French front. "Let us," he said, "salute these new companions at arms who, without any idea of profit or of conquest, from a wish to defend the cause of justice and of liberty, have come to take their place at our sides. Others are getting ready to follow them, and they will soon be in France. The United States intend placing at our disposal without any limitations, their soldiers, their gold, their factories, their ships, their whole country. They want to pay back a hundredfold the debt of gratitude which in the past they owed to Lafayette and his companions. On this Fourth of July let all the French armies at every point of the front cheer the great sister Republic! Long live the United States!"

NATURAL BEAUTIES IN THE FIGHTING LINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Times quotes the following extract from a letter written by an officer in France: "I am writing this in a dugout where I have been for a few days. I believe there are birds' nests on the top of this humble dwelling; anyhow, I often hear the birds twittering away, and every morning a lark gets up just outside and sings away merrily. The weather is beautiful and every one is fit and well. . . . Man's work goes to pieces, but even the most intense shelling is but a mere scratch on the surface of the earth. The birds live their life just the same and field mice and other small creatures make their homes and play about in shell-holes. Swallows are flying overhead, magpies hop about on trees and ruined shanties as cheekily as possible. The other day I was startled by a whirl of wings, and a couple of partridges got up from some hiding place and whizzed across the broken-up ground. Everywhere the green grass is shooting up through the earth; even trees which seem to have been stripped to mere bare poles are now sending out twigs and leaves. Mine-craters and huge shell-holes are full of tiny plant life; over buildings, now mere heaps of stone, one can see the ivy and other creepers sprouting afresh and gradually covering the ruined heap. So the normal life of nature things goes on, practically normally, in spite of high explosive and poisoned gas and other devilish inventions. . . . I remember some while ago sitting in a shell-hole; it was the place I had chosen for my work, and I was some days and nights there. The 'show,' during which the earth seemed little more than a chaos of flame and bursting shells, was over—that is to say the strafing had become no more than the usual continuous but intermittent booming. I was resting. . . . Presently I heard a small sound, and saw a little spot of earth being pushed up from beneath. I watched, and a little field mouse appeared, his tiny, beady eyes looking at me alertly. I kept still, and he hopped out and played about, and presently the little beggar was frisking about at the bottom of the shell-hole, doubtless intent on stealing my rations. When he found that he was not interfered with he grew quite tame, helped himself to odds and ends of food, and crawled round the collar of a man who was asleep, much to the amusement of the others who were with me. I blessed that little field mouse; I think he made every one feel cheerful, playing about in the early morning after our hard night's work."

USE OF SCHOOLS BY CHURCHES

Leading Educators Regard Practice as Tending Toward Sectarianism—Chicago Statisticians Quoted as Bearing on Problem

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—A situation regarded with apprehension by leading public school educators of this city is developing in connection with the enlarged use of public school buildings as community centers. It is the marked tendency of religious denominations to utilize the public schoolhouses. Church services are being held and church entertainments are being conducted in the school buildings and as a minor incident, a liberal use of the school gymnasiums by athletic teams belonging to one church or another is being made.

From a modest beginning of a few congregations holding their services in the schools, a substantial little nucleus has now been quickly formed, both of Protestants and Roman Catholics, worshipping according to their respective customs in the school houses. In general, it is to be noted, denominational uses of the school buildings were anticipated to be temporary, but in practice they may sometimes verge close on the permanent. In several instances it seems that the example set by one sect in entering schools has been quickly followed by another, in the same locality. The small charge made for the use of the school, making it cheaper for a church to worship there than elsewhere, is, of course, an attractive feature.

The danger to American free public school institutions resulting from this practice, it is pointed out, by those who are in close touch with the situation in Chicago, is that it is bringing sectarianism into the public schools, and that once sectarianism has become rooted there, it may be difficult to dislodge it.

An inquiry into the exact usage, within the past year of Chicago's school buildings by various religious denominations, has been made by the Western Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor. The matter is of rather recent growth, but has been proceeding rapidly in the last twelve months, and so far as this bureau has been able to ascertain, no previous statistics have been compiled or published on this subject. The following data have been taken from a book kept in the Board of Education for the purpose designated by its title, "Use of Buildings." Since the names of the churches using the schools have not always been entered therein with exactitude, it has been found difficult correctly to classify all denominations. From data taken from this book, it appears that in the past year 16 churches or Sunday schools held regular services in Chicago's public school buildings. Two churches dropped out in midyear. Possibly several other churches and Sunday school associations have also discontinued. The records show that ten permits to churches and Sunday schools to "continue use of building for religious services pending board action" were granted this spring. So it appears that at the least ten congregations, half of them Lutheran, several Roman Catholic and the remainder various Protestant denominations, are holding services in the school buildings at the present time.

School buildings were used for entertainments and the like, under church auspices, 12 times during the past year. Of these, the Knights of Columbus engaged the school hall five times, and the other seven were taken by various Protestant churches or organizations.

During the past year also, athletic teams of churches, Sunday schools, or organizations affiliated with churches

made liberal use of school gymnasiums or athletic fields. The time used for this purpose ranged from single occasions to a regular night each week for four months. Seventeen Protestant athletic teams availed themselves of the school gymnasiums and fields, two Knights of Columbus teams, two other organizations, also of Roman Catholic affiliation, and another whose classification is difficult to determine from the name.

Roman Catholic services have been held the past year in three schools, the Beaubien, Montefiore, and Raster public schools. For some reason best known to themselves the Roman Catholics in asking for school permits have not followed the custom of other denominations in giving the name of their churches, but have simply given the name of the applicant and said nothing about the name of the church. A casual inquirer would not detect a Roman Catholic church in the book without looking further. The Montefiore school is used Sunday mornings by the Sunday school of Adolorata Church, a Roman Catholic Italian church which stands next door. The first use of this school building was on Oct. 22, 1916, and on Nov. 11 the usual limited permit was granted. The Raster school is used Sunday mornings by St. Justin Martyr Church, while its edifice is being built. This is the case, no doubt, in regard to some of the other churches mentioned herein. Permission was first granted this church on Aug. 6, 1916.

NEW LOAN TO BELGIUM
WASHINGTON, D. C.—A loan of \$2,500,000 was made by the United States on Thursday to meet the immediate needs of the Belgian Government. It was in addition to the \$45,000,000 credit established some time ago, under which \$7,500,000 is being advanced to the little nation monthly.

TWO NEW SENATORS
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont.—Two other vacancies have been filled in the Canadian Senate by the appointment of Mr. Smeaton White and George K. Foster, K. C., to seats in the Upper Chamber.

WOMEN STORE FLOORWALKERS
CHICAGO, Ill.—Women are taking the places of men as floorwalkers in big Chicago department stores as the latter are called to war.

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DISTILLERS MAY NOT EVADE LAW

Heavy Withdrawals of Liquor From Bond Likely to Be Subjected to Increased Tax—Production Is Rushed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

PEORIA, Ill.—Distillers who are racing against proposed war prohibition and revenue measures by tripling their output of spirits for beverage purposes, may have no money for their pains. They may be compelled to pay the full advance tax. Federal officers here, it is learned, have received information that the internal revenue department expects to investigate purchases of spirits, and it appears that effort is being made to evade the requirements of pending legislation, soon to be approved. It will exact additional tax from holders of liquor. Lawyers acquainted with internal revenue regulations say it will be in the power of the Government to levy an additional tax upon spirits previously withdrawn from bonded warehouses and distilleries. The tax is paid upon withdrawal from bond. Five distilleries in the Peoria district in July paid the Government \$4,930,125.59 in revenue. In July of 1916 the tax was \$1,900,000. The last month was the biggest month in the history of the district, with total collections of \$5,028,042. The big day was July 18, when collections totaled \$324,015. Collections for the last fiscal year amounted to \$35,232,395.

"There are two reasons for the increased collections on distilled spirits," said Collector Edward McCabe. "The first is that the food bill stops the use of foodstuffs in the manufacture of spirits for drinking purposes during the war. Consequently there is a rush to lay up a big store before the law becomes effective. The second is that proposed revenue measures increase the tax from \$1.10 to \$3.20 a gallon."

Peoria distilleries today hold 9,000,000 gallons in bond, and spirits are being produced at the rate of 250,000 gallons a day. If distilleries operate for another 30 days it is predicted that collections for August will exceed \$10,000,000. Distilleries have been working at capacity here for two years, but until the last month two-thirds of the product was export alcohol, or denatured alcohol, which are tax free. Exports last year amounted to 10,000,000 gallons, and denatured to 18,000,000. Tax-free alcohol entered chiefly into the manufacture of powder.

RACING ENDED IN CANADA
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont.—Racing was discontinued in Canada yesterday until six months after the conclusion of the war, unless before next summer the recent order-in-council has been amended so as to allow each of the larger jockey clubs to run one meeting a year. Racing with betting is now illegal in Canada.

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FOOD CONTROL PROVISIONS AGREED ON BY CONFEREES

CONGRESS DELAY IS CONDEMNED

Newspapers of United States Continue to Deplore the Holding Up of the Much-Needed Food Control

Newspapers of the United States are showing a widespread dissatisfaction over the congressional delay of President Wilson's program on food control. Here are some of the recent editorial expressions:

Reno Gazette

"Two weeks delay lost the Gallipoli fight. Every hour wasted imperils our cause."

That is from a circular sent out by the National Security League, urging everyone to write to representatives and senators in Congress and insist upon haste in adopting the Food Control Bill.

But the delay is very long, and in the meantime there is the war tax bill to be considered, on which no progress, whatever, is being made. And not one ship has so far been launched as a result of the shipping bill adopted by Congress with so much enthusiasm.

It is delay, delay, delay.

Springfield Union

It is to be hoped that the way has been cleared at last for the enactment of the food bill.

The course of the food bill has been obstructed in an outrageous manner by cluttering it with irrelevant and contentious provisions. Had it been made a food bill and nothing else it might have been carried to enactment long ago, and a plan of administration set in operation. Instead of this the legislators have continued to bicker over one thing or another.

In broadening the scope of the food bill beyond all reason, legislative thinkers committed a serious mistake, and it is only through a partial correction of this error that we, even now, can discern a prospect of its early passage.

New York World

The program of Lord Rhonda, the new British Food Controller, must shock many sensitive souls in the United States Senate. For he has unquestioned power to practice what he plans.

Four mills are to be worked on Government account and maximum prices to be fixed on bread, the Government making up a difference in the cost of wheat so that the food of the poor shall not be too dear. Local committees, invariably including housewives and labor representatives, are to fix dealers' and retailers' profits on groceries and meats; a maximum price for cattle is proposed which gradually decreases from September to January. Sugar is to be equitably distributed on rationing principles.

Nothing in this program can be found objectionable by any people who are at war and are really concerned in winning the war. What some of our senators are more concerned in is protecting the golden opportunity which the war emergency gives to profiteers and speculators in food to enrich themselves at the cost of a suffering public more patriotic than themselves.

Only by degrees, beginning war with the impossible ideal of "business as usual," has Great Britain arrived at such a system of Government management of food distribution. We may not need such wide-reaching interference with private business. We do not know yet how far in this direction, need will point the way. We do need at once food control that controls.

New York Times

The control of food supplies and distribution should be in the hands of a single administrator responsible to the President. Divided authority in such times as this always causes confusion. But the Senate's conferees on the Food Bill have persistently stuck to the provision for a board of control of three. So the country, facing all the perils of war, must wait still longer for its essential food control law.

Representative Lever, the sponsor of the original bill, who has always favored a single head, will confer with the President today. Mr. Wilson has lately had to deal with the sad results of divided authority in the matter of shipping. Although the conferees have agreed on all other points of dispute in the Food Bill, until it reaches the President's hands there will be danger of further obstruction. The delay has been a shameful scandal. We cannot hope to make full preparations for the successful prosecution of the war while one house or the other in Congress is disposed to resort to obstructionist tactics over war measures.

New York Post

Nobody seems to take any satisfaction with the course of the United States Senate during the last month. Some of the senators are frank enough to say they do not themselves. It is not long ago that one Senator rose to warn his colleagues that they were in danger of coming to be regarded as the most inefficient public body in the country.

We believe that these hampering conditions are but passing and will be righted in time. It is probable, also, that the Senate will soon pull itself together in the matter of important legislation pending. But there is

no denying that its endless dawdling with the food bill and its beating of the air day after day have temporarily lowered its prestige.

AMERICANISM IS CAMPAIGN ISSUE IN WISCONSIN

(Continued from page one)

ing enrolled in a State Non-Partisan League, a branch of the National Non-Partisan League, just as the North Dakota organization is a branch.

At the same time, there will be placed in the field congressional candidates who are against conscription, are against war loans and are for peace just as soon as it can be written. This is in line with the call sounded a few days ago by Senator La Follette in his weekly, published at Madison. In a signed article he urged that the antiwar forces everywhere should get into the field with congressional candidates pledged to the repeal of the conscription law and the blocking of the Government's course in the war.

If the forces now set forth triumph in the State and throughout the Northwest, then Senator La Follette, it is said, will make his great bid for the presidency. In other years he has just flirted with the presidency. He is in real earnest this time. He wants above all things to go to the next Republican convention with a solid Wisconsin delegation and with the delegation of North Dakota, South Dakota and as many other states as the Non-Partisan League may be able to swing. If so, in case of a deadlock, he may get the coveted prize.

Against this formidable array, we have in this State first the Administration Democrats under the leadership of Senator Huston, and secondly the Republicans who are ready to put nation above party. The outlook for them, it may be said frankly, is not bright. But they have their own plans. These Republicans are going to put forward a candidate to oppose Governor Philipp, possibly Guy D. Goff. Then the Democrats are likely to go into the Republican primary in great numbers to nominate this man. If they fail, the pro-Americans still have the Democratic candidate to fall back upon. The fight will be more bitter than it ever was in the old days between Stalwart and Progressive.

Among the interesting questions always asked by an observer of the situation in Wisconsin are these: How did La Follette get into his present position as the champion of pacifism and all the other "isms" that are hampering the nation? What is his connection with the Non-Partisan League? Just what does his present obstructionist policy in the Senate mean?

When the question of United States international policy in regard to the war first arose, Senator La Follette was approaching the time when he must stand for reelection. His political lieutenants in the State had largely lost control of the party machinery by allowing too many Progressives to enter the race for Governor. The vote was split and these were all defeated by Mr. Philipp. For the first time in many years La Follette was fighting with his back to the wall. The German-American alliance of forces that work with it were crying loudly for an embargo on arms. This, we will grant, coincided with the Senator's natural convictions as to the unreasonableness of war—the Senator is a curious mixture of the idealist and opportunist in politics. At any rate, he espoused the cause of the embargo and thus brought to his standard certain German Democratic counties, as well as counties that were stalwart Republican. He also won over manufacturing interests that had always opposed him. How successful this move was is apparent when one remembers the majority by which he was returned to the Senate. But once committed to this move, it was necessary for him to stand by it, no matter whither it led.

Now as to the farmer movement. La Follette has always been a farmer's candidate. Time and again it has happened that opponents after an election have announced La Follette's defeat on the strength of early returns from the cities, only to find when the rural counties came in that he was elected overwhelmingly. And in return, La Follette protected the farmers. His famous regulatory measures were all directed at "Big Business."

La Follette has also been the bitter opponent of the commission grain men and has leaned toward the movement for farmer control of the distribution agencies. Only a year ago in a speech at Milwaukee he declared war on the commission men and he quoted North Dakota figures to show that the commission men were culpable in the handling of grain. What was more natural, therefore, than that he should turn—if not openly, at least with an understanding—to the North Dakota movement in politics, especially when a working agreement with that movement would fit in nicely with his plans.

La Follette Defection

Former Supporters Falling Away From the Senator

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—The stand of Senator La Follette in hampering the United States' course in the war is strongly condemned by W. S. Goodland, editor of the Racine Times-Call, and for years the most prominent lieutenant of La Follette in the State. In a signed article in his paper, Mr. Goodland's stand is one of the most significant things, politically, that has happened here in many weeks. It means that in the new alignment in Wisconsin, in which La Follette is to head all the pacifists and "isms" that are opposing President Wilson as the leader of the nation, the senior Senator must face a serious defection in his ranks.

W. S. Goodland has for years fought consistently for La Follette and the La Follette ideas in governmental reform. He did La Follette most valuable service even in the last election campaign, when for a time things looked dark for the Senator. Now Mr. Goodland says:

"Every fair-minded man accorded La Follette the right to oppose the entry of this country into the war with Germany, and while many did not agree with him, they recognized his right to an individual opinion. But now that war has been declared and the nation has been committed to the issue, his loyal supporters are fully justified in expecting him to render loyal support to the nation's cause and to give his utmost in service to arm and equip the country's military forces and to aid in securing victory to its arms. Instead, they have witnessed a course of carping criticism, fault-finding and technical objecting that is anything but loyal support of a nation and that stands for everything but broad statesmanship."

"In the June issue of 'La Follette's' he proclaims that this nation has no special grievance of our own against Germany. In other words, he charges that the United States is the aggressor and that Germany has not given us cause for war. It is difficult to understand how a man of La Follette's ability, mentality and Christianity could make such a statement in view of the facts. After nearly three years of offensive against American lives and property, after breach after breach of promises to obey international law and respect American rights, after three years of brutal and inhuman warfare against noncombatants and innocents without parallel in the annals of history, it is inconceivable how an American statesman in this land of liberty and humanity could give utterance to such a statement. . . . His present attitude toward the National Government and the conduct of the war is such as to arouse indignation and suspicion in the minds of all loyal citizens."

Scores of minor La Follette leaders, it is known, have said privately, but will not say for publication at this time, practically the same thing that Mr. Goodland has put into print.

Reed Criticized at Home

Kansas City Disapproval of Course Adopted by Senator

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—"We in Kansas City are sorry that our United States Senator, James A. Reed, is among those throwing obstacles in the way of this country's successful conduct of the war," said James M. Johnson, former judge of the Court of Appeals to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "We do not even expect partisan politics to be used in hampering the Government in times like these, much less so that factional differences in the party in power shall do this. I do not like to become personal in any political discussion. The fact that Senator Reed's home is here, while it makes criticism of his acts personal, in a way, should not be allowed to prevent criticism of acts that may cost the lives of Americans, who will be on the firing line. We of Missouri are pained to see him associated with the La Follettes, the Gronnas and that ilk."

John Patton Gilmer, a Democrat, former member of the Board of Public Works, a well-known lawyer, said: "I think the delay of Congress in giving the President the legislation he asks is deplorable. It is likely to result in immeasurably greater losses of both men and money than can be saved by any policy of cautious caution. This is no time for microscopic examination of small details. The executive must have power to act if effective results are to be obtained, and it will be far more economical to give a free hand promptly than to hobble him with delays and restrictions, notwithstanding the possibility that he may make mistakes. The conduct of a war demands action. The notion that the people's liberties may be endangered by giving the President large powers belongs to an antiquated political philosophy."

This is the home of Senator Reed. He has been twice mayor of the city, prosecuting attorney of the county, and a leader in politics. He estranged many of his supporters in his first term as senator by his consistent opposition to President Wilson. He recanted, however, as election time came and, thanks to an endorsement by the President, was reelected by a tremendous majority. Since the state of war was declared he has renewed his hostility to the President and his actions have been denounced by many of his old-time supporters privately and by not a few publicly.

POTATO PRICE VARIATION

TOPEKA, Kan.—When potatoes were being sold by growers at \$1.25 to \$1.35 a bushel here recently, they were bringing \$3 a bushel at Hoxie, Kan. E. G. Currier, a resident of Hoxie, wrote to Governor Capper directing attention to the fact, and saying: "It certainly does not cost \$1.65 per bushel to get potatoes from the Kaw Valley to Hoxie. Are these conditions going to be allowed to continue?" Mr. Currier enclosed a sales slip to show that he had paid \$3 a bushel for potatoes, says the Capital.

CONSERVER TO AID PRODUCERS

Government Market Bureau Representative Ready to Give Farmers Detailed Information on Produce Demand

Commencing tomorrow morning, farmers selling in the Boston markets, are expected to report, to H. E. Larsen of the Bureau of Markets of the United States Department of Agriculture, the quantity and nature of the produce they are offering so that a report can be handed to them from the bureau, advising what vegetables are a glut on the market and what ones to bring in.

"We publish the farmer's prices," says J. C. Gilbert, Boston agent for the bureau, "so that the housewife can know what margin of profit her retailer gets. We want dealers to carry large quantities at a small margin of profit. We have done similar work in Providence and there the prices have dropped. Although we don't take the entire credit for a reduction in the price of cabbage, we feel that a notice we printed yesterday asking consumers to buy cabbage was instrumental in bringing about the increased demand at Faneuil Hall market today. One farmer sent back for an additional supply today because he had sold out early. Before long we will have similar news services throughout all New England, and an agent is to start one in Albany, N. Y., next Wednesday."

The market news bulletin from the bureau today, says the supply of both green and yellow beans is still abundant. The farmers are receiving from 75 cents to \$1 per bushel for the best quality of both varieties and they are being sold at 6 quarts for 25 cents retail.

"Cabbage is offered on the market with the usual abundance of the past few days, bringing at wholesale about 75 cents a barrel of 75 pounds for best quality."

"The demand for lettuce is very brisk, but owing to continued hot weather the quality is poor and the supply hardly enough to meet the demand. The price the farmers received remained about the same as yesterday, bringing as high as \$1.25 per box of 18 heads."

"The supply of native onions, bunch beets, bunch carrots, and summer squash is plentiful. The supply of native green corn being greater than yesterday, the price the farmers received dropped, bringing from \$1 to \$1.50 per box of about five dozen."

New Brookline Market

Outlet for Surplus Home Gardens Produce Open Wednesday

Brookline community market is to open next Wednesday in the Bethany building on the corner of Washington and School Streets, said Daniel G. Lacy, supervisor of Brookline food conservation and town forester, today. The market will be primarily for the Brookline gardeners who have raised excess crops and all vegetables not sold at the market will be taken over by the town and canned in the town kitchen in the Pierce school. All gardeners in Brookline will be invited to bring their surplus products to the exchange, which will be opened on Wednesday from 7 to 11 a. m. and on Saturday from 2 to 8 p. m. A rental of five cents a table will be charged on Wednesday and 10 cents a table on Saturday.

PROHIBITION IS EXPECTED SOON

(Continued from page one)

ought to be a time within which constitutional amendments should be ratified; but we cannot change the Constitution as to the machinery by which ratification takes place, by the manner in which we submit a particular constitutional amendment. In other words, we cannot provide in the submission a rule for ratification of that particular proposal when there is another existing rule in the Constitution."

View of House Leaders

Action on Amendment Not Likely Until Next Session

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—It is quite probable that the prohibition amendment, passed by the Senate, will be held over in the House until the early days of the next session of Congress. This view is shared by a number of House leaders who are thoroughly in sympathy with the early Democratic caucus agreement to consider war measures only during the present extra session of Congress.

Representative Webb, chairman of the House judiciary committee, and one of the leading dry advocates of the House, today told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that although he would be glad for the matter to be taken up for consideration during the present session, still he would be willing to wait until next session under an agreement with wet leaders of the House to call the matter up in December or January.

Representative Harson, another dry advocate, takes the stand that the best thing to do is to wait until next session. There are indications that a canvass of the House will be made in an effort to secure enough signatures for call-

ing a caucus. It is thought, however, that in view of the fact that the previous caucus agreement to consider only war measures during the present session was a bit of scheming on the part of the wets to prevent the consideration of prohibition during the present session, it will be a difficult matter to hold a caucus.

Representative Webb says that he fails to see any joker in Senator Harding's six-year amendment. He says that although the Harding clause provides that "this article shall be inoperative unless ratified within six years," this would not result in ensuing years of litigation as is currently predicted, because in such a contingency a new prohibition amendment would probably be passed by Congress, in which case ratification would be an easy matter. There is little prospect that a special rule under which the Sheppard amendment may be taken from the Judiciary Committee to be brought before the House will be formulated. On the House Committee on Rules, Democratic members contend that they are bound by the previous caucus agreement.

ATTEMPT TO BREAK POTATO "CORNER"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—In order to frustrate local seed dealers, who have practically cornered the potato market, and are selling Lookout Mountain potatoes for \$6 a bushel, which they bought for \$2.25, large shipments of Louisville White Cobbles are being rushed to Memphis, and will be offered for sale at half the price of the cornered variety. On the arrival of the potatoes which are expected from Kentucky, the city authorities will endeavor to protect them from the seed men.

H. M. Cotrell, of the Tri-State Farm Bureau, is advising gardeners who object to paying \$6 a bushel for seed potatoes, to plant small potatoes of this season's crop. The Early Triumph, which is a red variety, is also being recommended at \$2 a bushel.

COMMISSION NAMED IN FOOD MEASURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

ALBANY, N. Y.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Gen. James W. Wadsworth and Morgan J. O'Brien are named as a commission in the Food and Control Bill before the special session of the Legislature. The unusual procedure of naming the commissioners in the bill itself was accounted for in some quarters by the claim that the legislators in charge of it wish to prevent the naming of George W. Perkins.

NEW R. F. C. RECRUITING HEAD

Lieut. B. V. Grealy, of the Royal Flying Corps, who was mentioned in dispatches during the German West African campaign, took charge of the recruiting station for the R. F. C. in Boston today. Lieut. A. M. Thomas, formerly in charge is to have a short respite in Canada before returning to resume charge of the local office.

FOOD MEASURE REPORT WAITS

(Continued from page one)

Underwood, Warren and Cummins. Senator Warren was the member of the food conference committee who, by changing his vote, broke the deadlock over the bill on Wednesday.

Exposure Called For

California State Senator Criticizes Men Delaying Food Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—The following statement was given to The Christian Science Monitor representative by State Senator William E. Brown: "I heartily commend your publicity of the lack of patriotism as exhibited in the consideration of the Food Control Bill by certain members of the United States Senate. Such reasonable delay is giving food speculators an opportunity of perfecting plans which will permit them to penalize consumers for some time to come. The wrangle over the wet and dry question is giving the liquor interests ample time to make and secrete huge quantities of alcoholic liquors with which to further debauch the nation. Patriots of the stripe herein mentioned should be thoroughly exposed, so that when opportunity presents they may receive stern rebuke from an outraged and indignant nation."

Disapproval of Delay

Gavin McNab of California Urges More Speed by Congress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Gavin McNab, Democratic campaign manager for states west of Colorado in the last presidential campaign was emphatic in disapproval of Congress delay in passing necessary war legislation. In an interview on Thursday with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, he said: "There is an old saying that he fights best whose fight is just, and a cynical philosopher has observed that he generally wins who gets his blow in first. This seems to have been the rule of this war so far. Therefore the motto of our Government should be, speed, more speed, most speed."

FOOD CONTROLLER TALKS WITH MILLERS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont.—The Dominion Food Controller, Mr. W. J. Hanna, met a deputation of men engaged in the milling trade recently, when the rule laid down was that whatever was necessary to readjust the relation of the prices of wheat to flour and of flour to wheat would have to be done.

"The price of bread has been too high," declared the food controller.

"Whatever is necessary will be done—we hope agreeably to all concerned—but it must be done."

Amongst others present at the meeting were Lieut.-Col. Tasker and Mr. H. T. Robson of the Wheat Export Company, New York, through which body Great Britain operates to securing its supply of American wheat.

Mr. Hanna said that they recognized that the milling interests were entitled to a fair profit, as it would not be in their interests, or that of the country to ask for their cooperation without giving them a fair working profit. Many varied details were discussed by the meeting, the millers showing every desire to cooperate with the food controller and the grain export company. In the end it was considered advisable that no definite action should be taken until the American food administration was in the position to take action in the United States.

SEVEN-CENT MILK PAYS IN CLINTON

(Continued from page one)

price of 7 cents a quart either today or next month, and perhaps we can reduce it before the end of the year."

To Keep Down Price

Commercial Organization Discusses Milk Situation

Efforts are being made in Boston to adjust the milk situation so as to prevent a further advance in prices to the consumer and still encourage the farmer to maintain the strength of his herds.

Following a conference at the Boston Chamber of Commerce yesterday, several of the dealers and producers met today at the office of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety. At both gatherings different phases of the situation were discussed in the hope of obtaining some relief.

At the meeting yesterday at the Chamber of Commerce, Dr. J. A. Gilbert, secretary of the committee on agriculture stated that an investigation was being made by the committee of the producing end of the milk business, following which the committee expects to investigate the methods of distribution. Only two representatives of the large distributing firms were present and after an hour's informal talk over the milk business it was decided to adjourn until a larger gathering could be assured.

Another interesting phase of the milk situation in Boston is the disposition of the surplus, which despite a reported "drying up" of the cows, and decrease in grass, is almost as great as three or four weeks ago. It is said, to the falling-off in the demand through the increase in price. Milk experts point to this surplus in supply and lack of demand as indicating that the milk prices are nearing a point at which the average consumer will materially reduce his purchases, to the disadvantage of both producer and distributor.

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More Morse-Made Clothes are sold in New England than any other kind.

ILLINOIS COAL CRISIS REACHED

Governor Lowden, Upon Recommendation of State Defense Council, Said to Favor Drastic Action at Once

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Within a few days Gov. Frank O. Lowden is expected to indicate means of relief sufficient to bring a reduction in the price of Illinois coal. He has now under consideration recommendations and measures to this end presented and urged by the Illinois State Council of Defense. According to word from the capital, the Governor is heartily in favor of bringing coal prices down by pressure on the coal men if the operators do not grasp an eleventh-hour opportunity to cut the price themselves.

When they carried their case to the Governor, the members of the State Council of Defense closed a severe attempt to negotiate a voluntary reduction of prices with the Illinois producers. Such men as Samuel Insull, the public utility man who is chairman of the State council; B. F. Harris of Champaign, Levy Mayer, the attorney, and a number of others prominent in their fields, argued with the coal producers, brought out figures to prove their demands indefensible, and finally gave to the public a sharp report on Illinois coal profits.

The course of the negotiations and the situation today was given The Christian Science Monitor by Mr. Mayer on his return from Springfield on Thursday. Mr. Mayer narrated that the report of the special committee of the State Council which had handled the question of price, was unanimously adopted by the council on Tuesday. In its last paragraph this report speaks of a "supplemental report" outlining "a vigorous course of action if deemed by the committee appropriate in the premises." This set of recommendations as to measures to be adopted to reduce prices was drafted by Mr. Mayer as chairman of the State Council Committee on Law and Legislation.

This Committee on Law and Legislation, consisting of Mr. Mayer, David Shanahan, Speaker of the last House of the Legislature, and Lieutenant-Governor Oglesby, together with Mr. Insull and the Secretary of the State Council, laid the recommendations, before the Governor on Wednesday. They had a very harmonious session of three hours. The Governor has now the measures under consideration and his reply is expected within a short time.

The nature of the measures proposed by the council is not intimated, but it is understood that they do not include a special session of the Legislature, as powers already available are said to be sufficient.

Coal Declared Abundant

Association Predicts Good Supply and Fair Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Declaring that the public need not be unduly apprehensive as to a lack of coal or exorbitant coal prices in the future, a special committee of the Merchants Association has made a report urging adoption of resolutions opposing price fixing and Federal control of distribution at this time, and favoring an agreement between the Government and the coal men to insure proper supply, distribution and prices. The association has adopted the report, which was as follows:

"Your special committee on the coal situation, having carefully considered all phases of the existing conditions with respect to the production and distribution of coal, as well as the legislation now pending in Congress which proposes to empower the President of the United States to fix prices and regulate the methods of sale and distribution of coal, recommends the adoption of the following preambles and resolutions:

"Whereas, The Coal Committee of the Council of National Defense, the Federal Trade Commission, the coal operators and the railroads are conferring together with a view to arranging by voluntary agreement for a sufficient increase in the output of coal, effective means for a distribution and equitable adjustment of prices; and

"Whereas, The production of both bituminous and anthracite coal has recently very materially increased and the movement of coal has been greatly accelerated by the steps taken by the Railroad War Board for the provision of an adequate supply of cars through the medium of pooling arrangements as to bituminous coal; be it

"Resolved, That, in view of the probability of satisfactory agreements for the protection of the public being reached through the medium above indicated, any legislation fixing prices and controlling the distribution of coal is at this time unnecessary; and, be it further

"Resolved, That the Federal authorities be urged to continue to cooperate with the coal operators with a view to consummating an agreement that will secure a proper supply of coal and its equitable distribution at fair prices to consumers; and that in the event of the failure of such efforts the Federal government be urged to establish just prices and arrange for the equitable distribution of coal; and be it further

"Resolved, That all coal mined be properly inspected and graded to conform to adjusted prices, and that where pooled it be properly classified, in order that purchasers may be assured of receiving substantially the

qualities required by their respective industries.

"As a result of the inquiries made and the facts and figures presented to and considered by your special committee, we feel reasonably confident that the public need not be unduly apprehensive as to a lack of coal supply or exorbitant prices in the future."

LIMIT RAISED ON OFFICERS' CAMPS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Twenty thousand instead of the announced 16,000 men will be trained in the second group of officers' camps. The War Department has practically completed its apportionments by states, and within a few days the 72,000 applicants for the second series will know whether they have been accepted or rejected. Meantime commissions for the first group are about ready for delivery.

CONSENT OF MAN REQUIRED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator Hardwick of Georgia, one of those who fought the draft law, introduced a bill on Thursday to require the consent of every man drafted into the new National Army before he could be sent to Europe for service.

SUFFRAGE BILL REPORT ASKED

Chairman Jones, in the Senate, Agrees to Call Committee for Definite Action—Unanimity Is Desired

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator Jones of New Mexico, chairman of the Senate Woman Suffrage Committee, expects the national woman suffrage amendment to the national Constitution to be favorably reported in the upper House of Congress at the present session. He stated on the Senate floor on Thursday afternoon that "within a reasonable" time he will call the committee together to take definite action.

Several committee members assailed Senator Jones for not calling the committee, in response to requests. Among them were Senators Johnson of California, Jones of Washington and Cummins of Iowa. Discussion

was precipitated upon the Cummins motion to discharge the committee from further consideration of the amendment.

Senator Jones is author of the amendment pending in the Senate, and strong pressure has been brought to bear upon him for several weeks to secure an immediate report.

The Senator, however, does not wish to make a report without a unanimous committee vote, in view of the influence unanimity probably would have upon the Senate. One member of the committee is said to be doubtful.

The committee is made up as follows: Senators Jones of New Mexico (chairman), Owen of Oklahoma, Ransdell of Louisiana, Hollis of New Hampshire, Johnson of South Dakota, Jones of Washington, Nelson of Minnesota, Cummins of Iowa, Johnson of California.

WOMEN ASKED TO CAN FRUIT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Quick ripening of many perishable fruits and vegetables has caused Department of Agriculture officials to call for prompt action to prevent greater waste. Appeal was made to women to sacrifice their comfort and continue their canning and preserving, and prevent perishable fruits and vegetables from spoiling.

CLOSER COUNCIL PLAN IS URGED

Embargo Problem Makes Difficult Maintenance of Present Noninterference of United States in Allies' Affairs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—It is a question of some moment among both Administration and diplomatic officials as to just how far the President can safely carry his policy of noninterference in European affairs, and of refusing to be represented in the Allied Council. The opinion has been given out in authoritative quarters that while the Entente countries fully appreciate and sympathize with the United States' policy of refusing to enter any of the discussions of purely European character, questions in which the United States is not at all interested, there are many questions connected with the blockade of Ger-

many in which the United States has the same interest that the Allies have.

It is argued that if the President's position with reference to dealing out supplies to the neutrals near Germany were followed to its logical conclusion the United States will be forced to have embargo arrangements separate and distinct from those in force in the North Sea.

The argument is that the United States should, by virtue of the fact that the country is at war with Germany, have a seat in the Allied Council, with the understanding that the interests of the Nation and its influence were to be exerted only in embargo matters in which all are mutually concerned.

There are many matters of information that the President desires for the clearing up of the embargo situation respecting various neutrals. This information he can obtain in no other way than through the Allies.

CONSUMPTION OF COTTON

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Secretary Hester places the world's consumption of American cotton for the 1916-17 season at 14,054,000 bales compared with 14,812,000 bales in 1915-16 and 12,834,000 bales in 1914-15. The consumption for 1913-14 was 14,541,000 bales.

MUNICIPAL HOTEL CARES FOR VAGRANTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

PALO ALTO, Cal.—The vagrancy question in this community has been handled very successfully for the last three years by means of an institution popularly known as the Tramps' Hotel, but officially designated as the Municipal Hostel. About 500 men were given accommodation from Dec. 28, 1916, to March 31, 1917, the number of meals served during this period being 4206. Comfortable quarters and sanitary supervision are provided the guests, in return for which they work at raising vegetables, cutting wood or other labor in which way the institution is made self-sustaining. As the guests represent the real tramp type, the hotel is said to be an actual contribution to the solution of the tramp problem; both from the standpoint of the vagrant himself and of the community which seeks to rid itself of the annoyance of tramp solicitation. The institution is under the supervision of the Police Department of the city.

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—and, choosing from among this five, you should secure the lowest possible cost per mile.

Ask the nearest United States Tire dealer which one of the five is suited to your needs of price and use.

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A Tire for Every Need of Price and Use
'Royal Cord' 'Nobby' 'Chain' 'Usco' 'Plain'

United States TUBES and TIRE ACCESSORIES Have All the Sterling
Worth and Wear that Many Concede Make United States Tires Supreme

Also tires for motor trucks, motor
cycles, bicycles, and aeroplanes



LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

In Flanders the heavy artillery duels did not recommence until the afternoon. From Langemark to the Lys the enemy forces directed a drum fire against our line which lasted several hours before they delivered new strong attacks against this front. In the evening heavy fighting again developed, in which the divisions led into our fire by the enemy troops were repulsed everywhere, while frequently our battle lines were moved forward during successful counterattacks.

At no point did the enemy forces gain any advantages. On the contrary they suffered heavy losses, owing to our unweakened defensive fire in addition to several hundred prisoners which we captured during counterattacks at points where the enemy forces had broken into our lines.

Fresh English attacks delivered in the early morning to the east of Wytschaete, after a restless night, also failed with heavy losses.

Army group of the German Crown Prince. On the Chemin des Dames the French repeated their fruitless attacks against the height positions we had captured to the south of Flandre and on the southern of Cernoy. They advanced against our line five times during the day and night, but were repulsed every time by our well-tried troops.

Also on the western bank of the Meuse the enemy forces in the evening delivered a fruitless counterthrust to recapture the positions we took from them. The number of prisoners taken in yesterday's successful fighting, in which, apart from the Baden regiments, the Hanoverian and Oldenburg troops also took a glorious part, has increased to over 750.

Eastern Theater—Front of Prince Leopold, army group of Gen. von Boehm-Ermolli. In the bend between the Zbrocz and the Dniester Russian rear guards near Vygod were defeated on the road to Chotin. North of Cernoy witz, and south of the Dniester, our divisions are approaching the Russian front.

The Russian troops on the Carpathian front are now retreating between the Pruth and the southeastern slopes of the Kelenen Mountains. German and Austro-Hungarian divisions are pursuing the enemy forces who, at many points, are offering stubborn resistance. We are standing before Kimpolung.

Between the Oltuz and Casin valleys the enemy troops again employed strong forces yesterday to capture Mt. Casinul. Several attacks, delivered after violent artillery fire, failed before the tenacity of the defenders.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Friday)—The official statement issued on Thursday reads:

A heavy, incessant rain has fallen throughout the past 48 hours. In the neighborhood of the Ypres-Roulers railway, where the enemy forces yesterday afternoon had succeeded at great cost in gaining a foothold in our advanced positions, our counterattack launched late in the evening drove back the German infantry at all points and completely reestablished our former lines.

On the remainder of the Ypres battlefield there was no change. On the right of the British line southeast of Hazebrouck, our troops successfully raided the enemy position and secured prisoners.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
PARIS, France (Friday)—The official statement issued on Thursday reads:

In Belgium the bad weather continues. There was great artillery activity from east of Bray-en-Laonnois to west of Gonne. In the region of Allent, in the course of a local operation, we took 24 prisoners and one machine gun. East and southeast of Rheims the enemy forces attempted two surprise attacks without result.

On the left bank of the Meuse there was violent artillery action, and toward 9 o'clock in the evening the Germans renewed their attacks, but without result. In the sector of Avocourt wood, enemy surprise attacks in the same region occurred also in the Apremont forest, southeast of St. Michel but these utterly failed.

There is nothing to report on the rest of the front.

The official statement issued by the War Office on Thursday night reads: In Belgium our artillery, dominating the German artillery, whose activity was manifested markedly east and north of Bixchoote, have prevented attempt of the enemy forces to attack. Two German attacks east of Cerny were stopped by our fire.

In Champagne in patrol encounters we took prisoners. There were reciprocal artillery actions on the left bank of the Meuse.

Aviation: From July 21 to 31, 20 enemy airplanes and two "Drachen" were brought down. In the same period 21 enemy airplanes were seriously damaged, descending in their own lines. About 10 of our escadrilles carried out numerous raids, bombarding notably the railway stations of Roulers, Metz, Thionville, Montmedy and Betheniville, factories at Hagondange, cantonments and bivouacs in the forest of Houthuys and Spincourt, and ammunition depots in the region of Laon. Forty thousand kilos of projectiles were dropped in the course of these expeditions, which caused important damage to military establishments.

Belgian communication: The bad weather considerably restricted the activity of the two armies.

Eastern theater, Aug. 1: There was moderate artillery activity on the right bank of the Vardar. The allied positions in the Cerna Bend were violently

bombarded during the night. Our artillery silenced the enemy guns. British aviators in the zone of Ghevelli and Demir-Hissar, and French aviators north of Monastir and north of Koritsa, bombarded enemy installations and works.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
PETROGRAD, Russia (Friday)—The official statement issued on Thursday reads:

Western front: Northwest of Chotin, between the Zbrocz and Dniester rivers, our troops have abandoned their positions in the region of Kudrynce and Milha.

Between the Dniester and the Pruth the enemy forces have continued their offensive, concentrating their greatest efforts along our bank of the Dniester. Toward evening the enemy troops occupied Perebikovey, Czorny, Potok, Dabrinovce, Horochovce, and Kuosumutour, our troops retiring eastward. In the Carpathians the enemy troops have pressed back our troops to the west of the River Putna. In the region of the Moldavia our troops, beating off an Austrian attack, undertook an offensive. They drove back the enemy forces and captured two officers and 152 men and eight guns.

On the remainder of the front there have been fusillades and scouting reconnaissances.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
ROME, Italy (Friday)—The official statement issued on Thursday reads:

Yesterday the enemy troops showed greater activity, attempting surprise attacks with patrols and sometimes attacking with large parties our advanced positions.

They were stopped everywhere by our fire, and had to withdraw with losses, leaving material and some prisoners in our hands.

There was an increase at intervals of the artillery activity on the Julian front.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
VIENNA, Austria (Friday)—The official statement issued on Wednesday says:

In the eastern theater north of the Casin Valley violent enemy attacks again broke down. In the region of the Three Land Angle our troops delivered a surprise attack against a height occupied by Russians. The enemy troops were defeated. We are advancing toward Kimpolung in southern Bukovina. Southwest and northwest of Cernowitz fresh resistance effected by the enemy troops supported by a counterattack, was broken after a fierce battle. The Russians are retreating.

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On the left bank of the Meuse there was violent artillery action, and toward 9 o'clock in the evening the Germans renewed their attacks, but without result. In the sector of Avocourt wood, enemy surprise attacks in the same region occurred also in the Apremont forest, southeast of St. Michel but these utterly failed.

There is nothing to report on the rest of the front.

The official statement issued by the War Office on Thursday night reads: In Belgium our artillery, dominating the German artillery, whose activity was manifested markedly east and north of Bixchoote, have prevented attempt of the enemy forces to attack. Two German attacks east of Cerny were stopped by our fire.

In Champagne in patrol encounters we took prisoners. There were reciprocal artillery actions on the left bank of the Meuse.

Aviation: From July 21 to 31, 20 enemy airplanes and two "Drachen" were brought down. In the same period 21 enemy airplanes were seriously damaged, descending in their own lines. About 10 of our escadrilles carried out numerous raids, bombarding notably the railway stations of Roulers, Metz, Thionville, Montmedy and Betheniville, factories at Hagondange, cantonments and bivouacs in the forest of Houthuys and Spincourt, and ammunition depots in the region of Laon. Forty thousand kilos of projectiles were dropped in the course of these expeditions, which caused important damage to military establishments.

Belgian communication: The bad weather considerably restricted the activity of the two armies.

Eastern theater, Aug. 1: There was moderate artillery activity on the right bank of the Vardar. The allied positions in the Cerna Bend were violently

ENGLISH TROOPS AND OFFENSIVE

General Maurice Points Out That Proportion of Home Forces in Latest Advance Was as Four to One

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Friday)—In an interview yesterday, General Maurice, director of military operations at the War Office, drew attention to the fact that English troops played a much greater part in the British offensive. He noted this in pursuance of his contention that the part played by English troops was sometimes too little emphasized, and that the Germans played on this by declaring to neutrals and to the Allies that England was doing nothing.

In this offensive, as a matter of fact, the proportion of English troops to other British troops was as 4 to 1. For once, in a way, there were no Canadians engaged and no Irish. There were Welsh and Scottish soldiers and a small contingent of Anzacs.

General Maurice was asked a question as to the possibilities in Salonika now that Greece had ranged herself with the Allies. He pointed out, however, that before the two parts of the Greek Army were joined up again as one and the pro-Constantine officers were removed and the Army mobilized and moved up to the front there would be a long delay. These things were matters of months and not of days.

An exact analysis of the result of the opening phase of the offensive in the west was given by General Maurice, who also discussed the Russian military situation.

General Maurice said that the offensive was conducted on the same plan as the offensive at Arras and Messines. Sir Douglas Haig's method was to fix definite objectives, to secure them, and, generally speaking, not to go beyond them. These objectives were determined by the power of the British artillery to overcome enemy resistance and experience showed that this method gave greater gain of ground and inflicted more losses on the enemy with a smaller total of casualties on the British side than any other method.

General Maurice then showed a map on which had been marked, considerably before the opening of the offensive, the objectives aimed at. Another line on the map showed the results actually achieved. On the lower third of the front attacked, where the objective was distinctly limited, the two lines coincided. On the northern third of the battle front the enemy resistance had so broken down that Sir Douglas Haig felt justified in going considerably beyond the objectives he had fixed. In the center of the battle front, the line of the map showing the points reached by the British was slightly west of the line fixing the objectives which had been aimed at. In other words, the British had not secured quite all they had hoped for in the center. On the balance, however, the map showed that the British gains were greater than had been expected.

General Maurice said rain had not hindered this opening phase, but it would delay the bringing up of guns and munitions, the laying of railways and other work which had to be done before a second blow was struck.

General Maurice then turned to "a less satisfactory aspect of the situation," namely, the situation on the Russian front. "I formerly spoke favorably of the Russian situation," he said, "because although we knew quite definitely before the successful Russian offensive that there was considerable disorder in the interior and in the Russian ranks, these opening attacks succeeded beyond our expectations."

"We also knew," General Maurice said, "that a mass offensive would not be confined only to one point, and, as you know, two other attacks were made in the north by the Russians and one in the south by the Rumanians and Russians. Judging by M. Kerensky's success, we thought these other attacks might be equally successful. What has happened has been a great disappointment. The Russian front is of course very long, being something like 1000 miles, and it would take a very big German success to affect the military situation to the north and south."

"The broad result of the mutinying in the Russian ranks is that the Russians have abandoned nearly all the ground won by General Brusiloff a year ago. If they can hold on now there is no reason to expect that the north and south will be affected. If there is any further retirement, the Germans may effect a strategic success by compelling a general retirement of the Russian line."

The result was disappointing, General Maurice added, as the Germans only made normal counterattacks against the Russians and had made no special preparations. The broad result was a definite prolongation of the war.

Russian pressure, combined with British pressure, might have considerably shortened the war. The most to be hoped for now was that the Russians would be able to pull themselves together and reorganize, but they could not be an effective force for some time. Therefore a heavier burden must rest on her allies and it was to be hoped, General Maurice concluded, that America could be able to enter the field as quickly as possible, with as great as possible a force.

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The first candidates to announce themselves in Winnipeg have now definitely entered the field. One an independent, W. M. Bruce; the second an out and out anti-conscriptionist, Alderman Queen, who will run in the labor interests in North Winnipeg. The big convention of western Liberals, to be held here Aug. 6 and 7, will comprise delegates from all the western provinces. Upon the result of their deliberations will depend in large measure the fate of conscription in Canada.

Liberals here are warned by Sir Clifford Sifton that in the event of their deciding to oppose both the anti-conscriptionist party and the present Government, they are likely to bring out the return of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the defeat of conscription, through the division of the conscriptionist forces. Against a solid Quebec, they are told, must be arrayed a united English-speaking party of conscriptionists, without which, anti-conscriptionists here and there throughout the West would undoubtedly be returned.

The chief cause for concern on the part of conscriptionists in the western provinces is the strength of the alien vote of enemy origin, which is said to have held the balance of power in the recent elections in Alberta and Saskatchewan, and which, if the present Provisional list is used in a Dominion election, will have a serious bearing on the result. It is for this reason that absolute unity on the part of advocates of conscription is so earnestly insisted upon.

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Measure Ready to Be Reported by Senate Committee—Year's Income Estimated at \$2,002,000,000—1-Cent Check Tax

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BELGIAN GROUP VISITS BOSTON

Mission to the United States to Be Honored by State and City—Massachusetts Troops and Bluejackets in Parade

Members of the Belgian commission to the United States, who arrived in Boston this morning for a two days' visit, were honored at the State House by Governor McCall and staff, and by the members of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention. The party arrived at the South Station at 8 a. m., and after a welcome by Mayor Curley, several committees and an enthusiastic crowd of citizens, went to the Copley-Plaza which is to be the visitors' headquarters during their Boston stay. About 11 a. m. they reached the Governor's office, where they were welcomed by Mr. McCall and Lieutenant-Governor Coolidge.

Those in the party are Baron Moncheur, who heads the visiting commission; E. de Cartier de Marchiennes, Belgian Minister to the United States; Lieutenant-General Le Clercq, Chief of the Belgian Military Mission; Major Osterhild of the First Regiment, Belgian Guides; Lieutenant Count d'Ursel of the Second Regiment, Belgian Guides; A. B. Ruddock, Assistant Secretary of State of the United States; Capt. F. C. Cook, United States military aide to General Le Clercq; and James G. Whitely, secretary of the Belgian War Mission.

The Governor, who was attended by Adjutant-General Stevens, greeted warmly Baron Moncheur, and talked with him at length. He showed him the historic council chamber, and with the Baron posed for photographers. Baron Moncheur conversed with the Governor in English and expressed his appreciation of the reception accorded him.

In presenting the visitors to President Bates, in the Constitutional Convention, Governor McCall raised King Albert of Belgium, whose throne, he said, "is secure because it has its foundation laid in the hearts of the Belgian people." After praising also the valor of the Belgian people, Governor McCall said:

"It is an ancient political doctrine of the United States that questions relating to boundaries and forms of governments of the nations upon this continent are American questions, of right to be settled by the self-governing people of the American hemisphere free from the interference or control of the nations beyond the seas. As regard for that doctrine would impose upon us a caution in interfering with a corresponding right of the European nations to adjust their own forms of government. It is for the European nations themselves to determine whether the recently lost provinces of France which have been a part of her for generations shall be restored to her again; and whether there shall be forever driven from the European shores of the Bosphorus that unspeakable government whose dragon shape fouls the splendor of the sun. But whatever may be our separate and legitimate cause for entering the war and the part we may rightly play in adjusting the terms of the treaty of peace, the war would have a lamentable outcome for us if it did not result in the complete restoration of the Belgian kingdom."

President Bates welcomed Baron Moncheur and his party, in a speech lauding Belgium, the people of that country, and King Albert. After thanking the Constitutional Convention and Governor McCall for their welcome, Baron Moncheur expressed belief that victory for the Allies was already in sight and would be followed by "a long reign of peace."

America's entry into the war made certain, he said, "the triumph of liberty and the final overthrow of military autocracy." He was warmly applauded as he described the events on Aug. 3, 1914, that resulted in Germany's making war on Belgium, and told of the country's decision to defend its honor and duty toward Europe. Continuing, Baron Moncheur said:

"You all know what has happened since that fateful day three years ago. My country has been ravaged with fire and sword. Old men, women and children have been deliberately and ruthlessly massacred. Our war materials and our crops have been seized without payment, our factories have been destroyed, our machinery has been stolen and sent into Germany; and, crowning infamy of the centuries, our workmen have been torn from their homes and sent into slavery. The Belgian people still stand caged behind steel bars, formed of German bayonets. Those who have escaped fire and sword and nameless evils are still hungry, famished and enslaved, ground down beneath the heel of the tyrant. But their courage remains unbroken and unbreakable."

"No true-hearted Belgian regrets the decision which was made three years ago. They are ready to lay down their lives for liberty. They know that in the end justice will triumph. As our King said three years ago, 'A country which defends itself commands the respect of all the world and cannot perish.'"

"Through all our trials and sufferings the American nation has been our constant and unfailing friend. You have clothed the naked and fed the hungry. Above all, you have given us your sympathy and your support. And now you are doing still more. You are sending us the flower of your youth to fight should to shoulder with our troops in the great battle for the freedom of the world. You have been our friends. Now you are more than our friends—you are our allies and our brothers in arms."

"Your people are animated by the spirit of the men who fought at Lexington, Concord and Bunker Hill. You are not fighting for aggrandizement nor for gain; you are fighting for our liberty, for your own liberty, and for the liberty of the world. It must be a fight to the finish, and the finish must be right. Military autocracy must be crushed down—crushed that it will never again be able to disturb the peace of the world. May that day soon come when we shall together acclaim the triumph of our common cause."

From the Constitutional Convention the visitors went to the Boylston Street headquarters of the Belgian Relief Commission, where the relief workers who received them were headed by Mrs. Henry Copley Green, Miss Cecile Eckers and Miss Ethel Weston. Two Belgian women, Madame Dupriez of Louvain and Madame Clement, were present. Then the Belgians motored to Bunker Hill Monument, where Baron Moncheur placed a wreath at the base of the statue of Col. William Prescott. The Baron said that he was proud to have the distinction of laying a wreath at a place of such significance in American history, and that the fight at Bunker Hill had been in behalf of the democracy for which American soldiers now in training would fight in Europe.

Governor McCall issued a proclamation authorizing and calling for the display of the flags of the Belgian nation on State, county and municipal buildings during the stay in Massachusetts of the Belgian mission, and urging the display of the Belgian flag together with that of the United States on residences and business houses.

This afternoon the party is in Concord, Mass., as guests of the city of Boston. After lunching at Colonial Inn they visited historic spots in the town.

The party came to Boston in President Wilson's private car, the Federal, attached to the second section of the Federal express. A detail of 100 Boston police, under command of Michael H. Crowley, superintendent of police, kept everybody but the welcoming party 100 feet away from Track 27, on which the train arrived, until after the Belgians and their escort had stepped into their automobiles. In the first machine were seated Baron Moncheur, Mayor Curley and Assistant Secretary of State Ruddock. The secret service men from Washington, led by James A. O'Connell, followed. At the head of the procession were mounted police and motorcycle police.

With Mayor Curley and Consul Mansfield of the South Station, were about 20 members of the citizen's welcoming committee and about the same number representing Governor McCall's committee. Addressing the visitors, Mayor Curley said:

"The city of Boston welcomes the Belgian Commission. We welcome to Boston the people whose country saved the democracy of the world."

Baron Moncheur replied expressing pleasure at being in a city which had done so well in aiding his country through the Belgian Relief Commission.

This evening a reception will be held in Faneuil Hall, at which Joseph H. O'Neill, treasurer of the Belgian Relief Fund in New England, will preside. Several hundred Belgians will be present, and the music will be furnished by the Letter Carriers Band.

Baron Moncheur will make an address from the balcony of the Old State House at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning, and the remainder of the day until the time of the parade will be occupied by a trip down the harbor by the visitors of the royal mission.

The concluding affair of the visit will be the State reception in the evening at the Copley-Plaza. The speakers will be Governor McCall, Brig.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, Baron Moncheur, Bourke Cockran and Colonel Ascan of the French Army. Mayor Curley will preside.

Invitations to the banquet have been sent to mayors throughout the State, to 100 prominent citizens who have been especially liberal in their aid to the Belgian refugees, and to 50 representative citizens. British and Canadian officers in the city will attend, and State and city dignitaries will be present in force.

The parade will start at 3 o'clock and will form at the corner of Arlington Street and Commonwealth Avenue and will march over the following route: From the corner of Arlington Street and Commonwealth Avenue to Tremont Street, to Temple Place, to Washington, to Summer, to High, to Federal, to Milk, to Broad, to State, to Washington, to School, to Beacon, to Charles, where it will disband.

Reviewing stands will be in place at City Hall, but the Governor, the Mayor and the Mission will review the parade at the State House.

The roster of the parade is as follows: Brig.-Gen. E. Leroy Sweetser, chief marshal; Maj. Charles T. Cahill, assistant adjutant-general; four companies of C. A. C. regulars from the forts, 300 men; two battalions of sailors from the warships and one from Commonwealth Pier, 1000 men; the Belgian War Mission in automobiles. Then will follow the National Guard regiments now in the Federal service: Ninth Infantry Regiment, M. N. G., led by Colonel Logan, 2000 men; headquarters and two battalions of the Sixth Infantry Regiment, M. N. G., led by Colonel Stover, 2000 men; Eighth Infantry Regiment, M. N. G., led by Colonel Perry, 2000 men; Coast Artillery Corps, M. N. G., led by Colonel Quimby, 1000 men; First Regiment of Engineers, M. N. G., led by Lieutenant-Colonel Perkins, 800 men; First Squadron of Cavalry, M. N. G., led by Major Perrins, 200 men; Signal Battalion, M. N. G., led by Major Chase, 200 men; Tenth Regiment, Massachusetts State Guard, led by Col. P. P. Sullivan, 750 men; Thirteenth Regiment, Massachusetts State Guard, led by Col. Louis A. Frothingham, 750 men; Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, 250 men; the Boston Union Belge, 400 men; and the Lawrence Union Franco-Belge, 300 men.

It is estimated that fully 13,000 men will march past the reviewing stand in front of the State House and 13 military bands will have places in the parade.

Two crack infantry regiments of the Massachusetts State Guard—the Tenth and the Thirteenth—the First Motor Corps, and a section of the medical and hospital unit of the State Guard, will take part in tomorrow's parade.

The Tenth Regiment, which is exclusively a Boston organization, comprising companies 65 and 114 of Boston, 89 and 109 of South Boston, 33, 32 and 34 of Roxbury, 70 of West Roxbury, 132 of Brighton, 47 of Jamaica Plain, 111 of Roslindale and 27 of Dorchester, is commanded by Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, whose staff includes, Lieut.-Col. J. A. L. Blake and Majors John J. Dwyer, Asa L. Phelps and Herbert S. M. Layden.

The Thirteenth is made up of companies 93 of Stoughton; 94 of Canton; 41 of Sharon; 98 of Easton; 112 of Framingham; 99 of Southboro; 97 of Ashland; 128 of Marlboro; 7 of Medfield; 113 of Norwood; 82 of Needham; 67 of Franklin and 37 of Dedham, and has as its colonel commanding former Lieut.-Gov. Louis A. Frothingham, whose staff includes Lieut.-Col. Franklin L. Taylor and Majors F. Lophrop Ames, Horatio Hathaway and Raymond Oveson.

Lieut.-Col. John W. Decrow commands the First Motor Corps, all four companies of which are from Boston. His staff includes Majors John A. Blanchard, John W. Bartlett and Charles C. Foster.

Brig.-Gen. Butler Ames, commanding the State Guard, and who is directly responsible for its remarkable development, will review the parade from the State House steps with members of his staff.

SUPPLEMENTAL DRAWING HELD

Governor McCall Serves at Special Draft to Correct Errors and Duplications in State's "Red Ink" Service Numbers

Governor McCall presided and Charles F. Gettemy, blindfolded, drew from a jury box at 12:18 this noon a small white envelope in which was a slip of paper bearing the name of Elmerinde Panzilli of 99 Revere Street, Revere, thereby determining that Panzilli should be the one entitled to the red ink number "1759" in Division 25, of the United States Selective Draft. Originally this number was assigned also to Salvatore A. Paone of 65 Winthrop Avenue, Revere.

Thus was begun a supplementary drawing for Massachusetts, inaugurated to correct errors which have been discovered in the original drawing and in the preparations for it, and to assign numbers to men whose registration cards have been received since plans were completed for the original drawing.

Today's drawing was divided into three classes; the first determined the destinies of 18 men, in nine different divisions, it having been found that in each of these cases the same red ink number had been assigned to two men. The second class consisted of a single man, who had registered in his Newton home and also in New York State. The third class was of men who registered, generally in other states, and whose cards were received by Mr. Gettemy after the original red ink lists had been made up.

In the drawing in class 1 the original numbers are assigned as follows: 1759, Elmerinde Panzilli, Revere, div. 25 State.

3262, William Wiseman Johnston, Winthrop, div. 25 State.

1841, Lewis Kendall Brisban, Wakefield, div. 28 State.

295, Stephen Joseph Reddy, 346 Chelsea, Boston, div. 2.

2747, Edward Luolani, 116 Everett, Boston, div. 2.

716, August Fierentini, 323 River Street, Haverhill, Haverhill division 2.

2040, Manuel F. Coelke, Lawrence, Lawrence division 2.

858, George Robinson, Lowell, Lowell division 3.

1373, Hector J. La Plante, Lowell, Lowell division 3.

The other men who received these numbers in these districts will have Class 3.

In Class 2 Wallace Minot Leonard Jr. of Newton who registered at Newton and also at Fulton, New York, was given his New York number, 3378.

It was announced that there were 253 men in Class 3. The drawing resulted as follows:

2894, Peter Norton, Framingham, div. 32 State.

2895, Alfred Edgar Atkinson, Natick, div. 32 State.

3065, Wendell Fales Power, Dedham, div. 32 State.

285 Antonio Puorro, 76 Frankfort, Boston, div. 2.

2300, Embert L. Fitzsimmons, Groveland, div. 21 State.

2267, Matthew Hawley, Gloucester, div. 22 State.

2103, Robert H. Hale, Winchester, div. 30 State.

2898, John S. MacDonald, Framingham, div. 32 State.

2104, Brenton William Oxner, Arlington, div. 30 State.

1941, Frank E. Coops, Melrose, div. 28 State.

4556, Peter Wilhelm Boon, Worcester, div. 2.

1757, Leon Herbert Brown, Winthrop, div. 25 State.

3363, Frank Breston, Winthrop, div. 25 State.

2578, Thomas Francis Donahue, Woburn, div. 29 State.

2179, Dennis Morris, Somerset, div. 41 State.

2268, Salvatore Salvatana, Gloucester, div. 22 State.

3421, Lawrence Raine, Peabody, div. 26 State.

2269, Simon Mulse, Gloucester, div. 22 State.

2758, Gustav A. Sjogren, Chelsea, Chelsea div. 1.

2612, John Albert Barlow, Fall River, Fall River div. 2.

4557, John Mulzar, Worcester, Worcester div. 2.

2897, Frederick T. Callahan, Framingham, div. 32 State.

2189, Horace Newton Lee, Greenwood, div. 28 State.

3056, William Russell Langdon, Dedham, div. 34 State.

2898, Kuperjan Palmenenka, Framingham, div. 32 State.

2360, Harold Hammond Bird, Stoughton, div. 25 State.

3078, St. Clair Wagner, Lynn, Lynn div. 2.

2393, Elmer Bradley Small, North Truro, div. 43 State.

3193, Earl A. Jones, West Springfield, div. 6 State.

STATE MAJORITY FOR NO-LICENSE

Official Massachusetts Vote, No 231,898. Yes 212,050. Though Senators Lodge and Weeks Oppose Prohibition

Official returns of the license vote in the last elections in the 354 cities and towns in Massachusetts were recently completed at the office of the Secretary of State, and show a majority of 19,848 throughout the State against liquor selling. These figures vary but little from the unofficial figures obtained by The Christian Science Monitor in a special canvass of the same vote in April and show how increasingly no-license the State is. Yet in the face of this sentiment in favor of prohibition in Massachusetts, where the majorities have grown steadily for the past six or eight years, the two Massachusetts senators, Henry Cabot Lodge and John W. Weeks on Aug. 1 voted against a prohibitory amendment to the Federal Constitution.

The majority in Massachusetts in favor of no license would have been considerably greater but for the abnormal increase in the liquor vote in Boston in the election in December, 1916, due to the annual political and social conditions prevailing in the city at the time. It is declared by students of the political aspects of the question.

The Secretary of State returns of the town elections held in February, March and April taken with the city elections in the previous December, in all of which the question of whether licenses should be granted on May 1, 1917, was voted upon, showed a total of No 231,898. Yes 212,050.

It is pointed out that while Senator Lodge in voting against prohibition did not represent the sentiment of the whole State, he did express the wishes of the voters in his own town of Nahant, where at the town meeting in March, the vote on the license question was Yes 159, No 174. The Nahant saloons however are confined to the summer resorts at Bass Point, nearly a mile from the section of the town where Senator Lodge resides.

On the other hand, in the city of Newton, the home of Senator Weeks, which has been an unwavering advocate of prohibition ever since the coming of local option and even before that time, the vote was No 2401, Yes 806.

Advocates of prohibition in scanning the town clerk returns at the office of the Secretary of State find in eight of the 317 towns in Massachusetts there were no Yes votes, and that the town clerks in Montgomery and New Ashford in the space for the Yes vote wrote "not any."

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5576, Joseph E. O'Connell, Springfield, Springfield Division 1.

2190, Ernest Alexander McLean, Melrose, Division 23 State.

2798, Ernest Harding, Cambridge, Cambridge Division 2.

2191, James Theodore Whitney, Wakefield, Division 23 State.

2271, James Mulrooney, Gloucester, Division 22 State.

1934, William T. Dunn, Malden, Malden Division 1.

2422, John Bielecki, North Attleboro, Division 40 State.

2272, Freeman A. Munroe, Gloucester, Division 22 State.

2005, Arthur M. Wall, 17 Melville Avenue, Boston, Boston div. 19.

2006, James P. King, 6 Shaftoe, Boston, Boston div. 19.

2273, Nicholas J. Greene, Gloucester, div. 22 State.

2187, Henry A. Phillips, Malden, Malden div. 2.

2285, Manuel Pena, Hansen, div. 38, State.

2274, Loring B. Blatchford, Gloucester, div. 22 State.

2275, Joshua Doucette, Gloucester, div. 22 State.

ART NEWS AND COMMENT

LUIS MORALES' WORKS SHOWN IN THE PRADO

Revival of Interest in Sixteenth Century Painter Stimulated by Pictures From All Spain

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—A remarkable proposition in art appraisal is set before us in Madrid at the present time. A few values in art are fixed, many are arbitrary, and a number change from high to low and low to high in succeeding generations and periods. So in a long cycle it comes about that there is now in Madrid, in the Museo del Prado, the most complete exhibition—a temporary one, of course—of the works of Luis Morales, or "El Divino Morales" as he is perhaps better known here and everywhere, and in judicious and responsible quarters the carefully considered verdict is that in some important respects he was the greatest of all Spanish painters, most truly representing the ideals of the people—yet not long ago he was among the rejected, and it is the fact that literally his very name was forgotten. It was forgotten that he was Luis, and for a long time he was referred to in catalogues and writings as Cristobal, the mistake being corrected scarcely a century ago by Cean Bermudez. A set of considerations is thus opened which will provide a subject for keen debate for some time to come.

It is one of the duties of the executive of the Museo del Prado, the national gallery of Spain, made obligatory by royal decree, to organize special exhibitions from time to time. Not with much thoroughness and enthusiasm is this obligation fulfilled, but the Patronato experiences many difficulties, which have been well exemplified in the present case when the excellent idea was conceived of gathering together from the corners of Spain a Morales exhibition—an excellent and enterprising idea truly, but one threatened with many difficulties.

Señor Lazaro, who has been chiefly responsible, complains bitterly of the failure of local authorities and others to assist him as they might have done. His appeals to them for the loan of the works in their possession were continually treated with indifference or even with absolute neglect. He says that although this exhibition was in the honor of, and was meant to glorify one of their most brilliant sons, there were institutions like the museums of Valencia and Salamanca that could not be prevailed upon to lend a single work. Yet there were some brilliant exceptions, such as that of the cura of the little parish of Alba de Tormes, who sent the splendid "Cristo a la Columna."

Altogether 36 important works by Morales have been collected; by far the largest number ever brought together at one time, and it is hoped that by means of them the students and lovers of art will be able to realize some of the glories that were his when Philip II summoned him to the decoration of the Escorial. The case in regard to the reckoning of values is peculiarly interesting.

Morales, a native of Badajoz (1509-1586), painted nothing but religious works. After studying at Valladolid and Toledo he returned to his native town, and there created a great reputation for himself. His fame spread to the court, and then Philip II called him to decorate the Escorial. But Morales was not in vogue in the social sense at court; his manners and disposition did not commend him to the princes, and he was sent back to his own country in something uncommonly like disgrace. The rich clients who so far had favored him now deserted him; his pictures were sold at absurdly low prices, and he fell from affluence to poverty.

At this advanced period, somewhere about 1581, Philip was passing through Badajoz on his way from Portugal, and thinking he would like to see Morales again, summoned him to his presence. The King, touched by the pathos of his condition, therefore allowed him a pension of 300 ducats. Colleges, monasteries, museums, galleries of every description in Spain were filled with his pictures, and his works, which were remarkable for the fine drawing of nude figures, and the feeling, the passion they expressed. The latter, more than any other, was their feature. Yet, ignored in the later years of his life, cold-shouldered, treated with studious contempt because of the royal slight that had been cast upon him, the fame of Morales soon grew dim, he almost passed out of memory; his very name, as we have seen, was almost forgotten. Two or three centuries later his worth slowly reasserted itself, his value rose, although still frowned upon. Now he is in full fame again, as high as when Philip called him to the Escorial—and higher—and his value, though still undetermined with any exactness, still the subject of high controversies, is on a firmer basis than that of mere royal favor.

The attendance at this exhibition at the Museo del Prado have been most extraordinary. Hardly anything like them has been known in Spain before. On some days more than 3000 persons have visited the exhibition. Señor Lazaro, sound and careful critic, says: "If El Greco paints the hidalgo, Zurbarán the monks, Velasquez the monarchs, and Goya the popular festivity, Morales, more idealistic than them all, is a witness to the temperament of a people which he perpetuates with his brush. So we are led to consider him as the greatest of Spanish artists for he recorded the atmosphere of the whole of society, while

El Greco, Zurbarán, Velasquez and Goya painted only restricted societies, mere social groups."

"The new intellectual currents," says Señor Lazaro, "have given great value to the work of the Divino. Formerly artistic criticism, inspired exclusively by a code almost scientific, directed itself only to the erudite in aesthetics, whilst now it directs itself to the whole world, constituting a literary species like poetry and fiction and serving as intellectual food alike to those who know as to those who feel, and for these last are, above all, the works of Morales."

Certainly the critics of the past have been against him—home and foreign. If at times his subjects take foreign forms and colors, it is urged that they indicate as no others do, the Spanish asceticism. Perhaps it is the truth, that though all art, at least all good art, is international, and should appeal with full force to all cultivated peoples, yet for the full appreciation of Morales one should have the Spanish temperament in full measure, and the Spaniard of full temperament and knowledge is always likely to know and feel the full truth of Morales better than any other. This discount then must be laid upon foreign criticism, which in the past at all events would have it that El Divino was not worth his reputation, that his drawing was stiff and conventional, his expressions unnatural, his coloring unpleasant. Those critics have wondered, when they have heard Morales rated in Spain as high as Michelangelo and Leonardo da Vinci; and now they hear again that Spaniards are raising him above Velasquez, Goya, and the rest. This, because he has laid the Spanish temperament in its somberness, its strength, its profundity, its ruggedness, upon his canvas as no other has done. Viewed from every point, this exhibition in Madrid of these 36 works of El Divino (he was called so because of his subjects) is a very notable occurrence. In a peculiar way it seems almost to mark an epoch; it is a revindication, a celebration. And the deep public interest that has been taken in it is by no means a matter of small significance.

ENGLISH NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The National Gallery of Canada has been able, in spite of war conditions, to acquire a fine example of the work of Mark Fisher, A. R. A., in the shape of his picture, "Sheep-Shearing in a Barn," in addition to a large painting by Gerald Moira. The collection of drawings in the possession of the gallery has been strengthened during the last year by the acquisition of specimens of the work of Charles Shannon, Augustus John, W. Rothenstein, Ernest Cole, and others.

Mr. John Copley, until recently hon. secretary of the Senefelder Club, writes to the Studio concerning Mr. Joseph Pennell's resignation of the presidency of the club, that possibly he alone knows how much of the success of the club has been due to Mr. Pennell's leadership. "The club has held about 71 exhibitions in different countries; most of these exhibitions were in the possession of Mr. Pennell. Mr. Pennell initiated—often by turning over to the club a personal invitation for a 'one-man show' given to himself. He invariably watched minutely over the details of every exhibition. Relations were established for the club with artists all over the world, and experiments in the technique of lithography were carried on."

The curator of the Holburne Museum at Bath, Mr. G. P. Dudley Wallis, has shown remarkable judgment and good taste in the way in which he has arranged the rather miscellaneous collection of objects of art and pictures in the possession of the museum. The walls of the rooms in which the pictures hang have been covered with canvas, in one case of a light brown color, and in the other of a pale reddish shade, but in both instances admirably calculated to show off the pictures—which include a Gainsborough, some Hoppners and some of the Dutch school—to the best advantage. The standing cases in which the smaller objects in the museum are shown have also been lined with canvas of various tints. Mr. Wallis has been particularly happy, however, in the background he has chosen for some necklaces of yellowish ivory. They repose on orange lined cases inside a Chinese Chippendale lacquer cabinet, and many people who find the necklaces in themselves uninteresting will like to look at them on account of their very perfect setting.

The famous collection of silhouette portraits belonging to Mr. Francis Wellesley Woking have been sold at Christie's for a total of £1960. The collection was at one time exhibited at the Victoria and Albert Museum. The silhouette is preeminently the product of the Eighteenth Century, but some modern artists have attempted them. A few specimens by Mr. Phil May are extant and are in the possession of Mr. Desmond Coke, who has written a book on this method of portraiture, which enjoyed so much popularity before the coming of photography.

A characteristic water color of Turner's, showing the ruin of St. Cuthbert's, has found its way recently from Arisaig, on the west coast of Scotland, to the sale room at Christie's, where it sold for 520 guineas. It was once in the Windsor collection and in 1857 was lent by its then owner, Mr. D. R. Davies, to the Art Treasures Exhibition in Manchester, while in 1892 Mr. A. W. Nicholson, clerk to the House of Commons, lent it to an exhibition at Burlington House. The drawing, which is very characteristic of Turner, was engraved by Tomblinson in "England and Wales."



"When Daffodils Begin to Peer," painted by Elizabeth Adela Stanhope Forbes

MRS. E. A. S. FORBES, CANADIAN ARTIST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont.—It is perhaps not generally known that Elizabeth Adela Stanhope Forbes was a Canadian and was born at Kingston, Ont. After studying at the Art Students League in New York under William M. Chase, Elizabeth Armstrong, as she was then, went to England for further study and there married Stanhope Forbes, R. A., and settled down at Newlyn, the famous art colony in Cornwall. It was at Newlyn that Mrs. Forbes painted her many pictures of Cornish scenery and types woven into fairy tales or local legends which increased steadily in power until she became recognized as one of the most brilliant artists of the day. It was at Newlyn, too, that she opened with Mr. Forbes the famous art school which bears their name, and which has given so many young artists a sound grounding in the essentials of their craft and an outlook upon nature and life all the more joyous and free by reason of the beauty of their surroundings in this garden of the west.

Academy drawbridges are up to the approach of women painters, even in these stirring days, and for some mysterious reason and with some unconscious humor the male mind seems to demand a higher qualification from the opposite sex than from his own for admittance to his order—otherwise it is difficult to account for the exclusion of such painters as Annie Swynerton and Laura Knight, not to mention others. It was so with Mrs. Forbes, and while for many years her pictures were warmly welcomed to their exhibitions her claims to membership went unrecognized by the Royal Academy. The Royal Water Colour Society was not so exclusive, and honored her work with a merited association. Mrs. Forbes also won honor at the Paris Exhibition in the year of her marriage and later became a member of the Royal British Colonial Society of Artists formed to bring together the art of the islands with the overseas dominions.

Up to the time when Mrs. Forbes passed away, in the maturity of her powers, the National Gallery of Canada possessed only one example of her art, a water color entitled "A May Evening," in which a group of village children are picking flowers on the hill above Mounts Bay. The National Gallery naturally felt that a better representation of the work of one of the foremost artists Canada had produced was imperative, and the result was that an important oil painting, "When Daffodils Begin to Peer," was purchased and in accordance with the generous desires of Mr. Forbes and his son, to commemorate Mrs. Forbes' connection with Canada, the purchase price of the picture was paid over to the Canadian Red Cross Society and the Young Men's Christian Association war work in France.

But this was not all. Mrs. Forbes was an accomplished etcher and the National Gallery desired to obtain examples of her work in this medium, and the desire was satisfied by Mr. Forbes in a most magnificent way by the presentation of no less than two

additional water colors, three color studies for illustration, 15 etchings and three charcoal drawings. Mrs. Forbes' representation in the national collection of her native country is now a wide and interesting one and it is hoped that as soon as the National Gallery recovers its lost premises a memorial exhibition of the artist's work will be held, with the addition of such pictures as are in the possession of private owners. Mrs. Forbes' art was essentially normal, same and strong. Dealing, as so much of it did, with her Cornish surroundings, with their clear, bright color, it developed corresponding qualities of paint, which, aided by forceful draftsmanship, gave her imagination its visible message.

The difference of the masculine and feminine qualities in terms of art has been insisted upon with suspicious paucity, indicative of a corresponding paucity of truth. There can be no essential differences in men's and women's art, and the greater progress either man or woman seems to make in any line of human endeavor, the more beautifully less become any characteristics that are sexual. It was so with Mrs. Forbes' work, which has been dubbed masculine, probably because the unconscious egotism of the male critic has seen in it qualities of color and draftsmanship unusual in a woman, and therefore savoring of some higher affinity. May we not expect the day when any special quality of refinement in the work of a man will be dubbed feminine by the woman critic? Be that as it may, Mrs. Forbes' work in painting and in etching possessed strength and vitality which, coupled with an equally characteristic grace and refinement, placed it in a position where it meets that of all comers on equal terms and is judged as a masterly achievement.

FRENCH NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—An exhibition of Nineteenth Century art in France, from 1846 up to the present day, is being held at M. Paul Rosenberg's, 21 Rue La-Boetie, for the benefit of men disabled by the war. The president of the exhibition is General Malleville. It does not pretend to give a complete representation of Nineteenth Century art, but the organizers have succeeded in gathering together some very characteristic examples. There are a number of very fine Manets, three women's portraits by Carolus Duran, as well as a seascape and a painting of flowers by the same artist. Renoir has also some women's portraits.

Besides these masters, the whole of the impressionist school is represented—Monet, Pissarro, Sisley, in some of his exquisite renderings of the landscape of the Ile-de-France, Berthe Morizot, Ganguin's Tahiti pictures, Guillaumin in his paintings of La Creuse, Lebourg's views of the Seine, some splendid studies by Degas, some of Mary Cassatt's women and children, a finely representative collection of Cézanne's works and some of Toulouse-Lautrec's. Sculpture is represented by Rodin and Maillol. Some of the great painters who made their reputations before the middle Nineteenth Century, such as Corot, Delacroix, Daubigny, Courbet and Monticelli, are also included in this very interesting exhibition.

A NOTABLE SALE OF JAPANESE ART

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKIO, Japan.—A record-breaking art sale took place recently in Tokio when a collection of paintings by old Japanese and Chinese artists and porcelain and lacquer wares belonging to Mr. Akaboshi of Tokio were sold at an auction. The sale contained 300 items, which brought an aggregate sum of 3,930,000 yen (about \$1,955,000). This is the greatest sale that has ever been conducted in Japan.

The appreciation of value of art objects is something startling in Japan. Art lost its value during the generation following the Restoration of 1868, when the feudal system was abolished in Japan and a countless number of samurai, who for generations have received an annual ration and income from their feudal lords, had to resort to their own means of livelihood. Rare objects of art were sold for nominal sums in order to obtain daily necessities.

It was a great opportunity for those who had eyes for art and had means to spend for it. Rare treasures which great masters had produced regardless of time and expense changed hands for paltry sums. It was at the time that valuable works of art were taken abroad and sold for ridiculously small amounts of money, and when foreign visitors to Japan took back with them cases of art work for a small sum.

There were comparatively few among our people who made the best use of this wonderful opportunity for the acquisition of works of art. Mr. Akaboshi was among the few who spent a considerable amount of money in buying up the best works, going so far as to pay what was then considered exorbitant prices for rare masterpieces. Yet, compared with prices which were paid at the recent sale, the amounts paid by Mr. Akaboshi some 25 years ago were ridiculously small.

Among many others, it may be interesting to give a brief account of the two rolls of original writing of Goyosekyo, which was sold at the recent auction for an enormous sum of 80,000 yen (\$40,000). They were originally bought from a feudal lord for a ridiculous price of 15 yen (\$7.50). The dealer sold the rolls to another dealer for 200 yen. The second dealer took them to Mr. Akaboshi and received 800 yen. Today the price has jumped 100 fold. This is by no means an isolated case; it is only one of thousands.

For a kakemono (hanging picture) of a snow landscape by Ryokai, a Chinese artist of great renown, 210,000 yen were paid. This was the largest sum of money paid for any single object at the recent sale. In fact, it is the greatest price ever paid for a single kakemono. The painting showed the severity of landscape in snow that is so impressive.

Truly wonderful was the painting of Nachi Waterfall by Kose-no-Kanaoka, a famous Japanese artist, who lived

about 1000 years ago. The painting was in the form of a kakemono, and was in an excellent state of preservation. The autumnal tints on the hill-top, the pale moon rising from behind it, the silvery streak of the great waterfall, the towering cedar trees in the valley, through which the foaming water gushes down, all in excellent proportion, depicted the grandeur and dignity of the famous waterfall. It is one of the masterpieces of Japanese landscape painting. This kakemono was sold for 85,000 yen.

"Dragon," in black monochrome, by Motonobu, a famous Japanese artist of some 350 years ago, was another excellent example of our art. It brought 105,000 yen. The ethereal quality of the imaginary creature, showing the entire length of its body in clouds, was masterfully handled.

A small kakemono with a few sprays of orchids, drawn in black, by Gokujun, brought the large sum of 87,800 yen. The price had to do a great deal with the fact that this was once among the cherished treasures of Yoshimasa, one of the Shoguns, and a great art patron. Yet the grace and strength of the lines, and the noble simplicity of the picture had a wonderful power.

Bamboo's "Hotel," a pair of small kakemono, was sold for 131,000 yen, and a Buddhist painting by Tosa-Mitsunaga was sold for 42,800 yen. A portrait of Shoutoku Taishi, the Constantine of the Japanese Buddhism, painted by Nobuzane, was sold for 31,000 yen.

The sale contained a number of famous pieces in caddies and bowls. One chaire, an unpretentious small pottery caddy, brought 100,000 yen, while another chaire (a small pot) brought 77,100 yen. Still another chaire was sold for 61,100 yen. There were several bowls, which brought over 50,000 yen apiece, the highest price paid being 82,000 yen. There was one very interesting bowl, which was broken and mended with two other pieces from similar bowls of different make. This mended bowl (chawan) was sold for 31,100 yen.

It is almost incomprehensible to our western friends how profoundly interested a certain class of our people are in chaki, utensils for cha-no-yu, the drinking ceremony. They have always been willing to pay exorbitant prices for them. At the Akaboshi sale there were about a dozen cha-shaku, a spoon-like utensil made of a piece of bamboo. The cha-shaku is sometimes made of ivory. Whether it is made of bamboo or ivory, cha-shaku is free from any decoration. Its life is mainly in the beauty of shape and of color and tone. One of them was sold for 2400 yen, and another was sold for 1319 yen, and still another was sold for 900 yen. Of course, such high prices were paid mainly for the history and tradition connected with them.

The Akaboshi sale has created a sensation in Japan, for such an art sale has never before taken place in Japan. It was a splendid opportunity for the new millionaires which the present war in Europe has created in Japan, to procure rare works of art; and their object seems to be, to possess works of art regardless of price.

NEW YORK NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Flaques, fountains, florists' shop windows, soldiers, and sunshine make up Fifth Avenue's real and continuous summer show. It is preeminently an outdoors one. The passing crowds stop to look at a picture now and again—if it be well chosen, placed at a convenient angle of view from the sidewalk, and shadowed by an awning. A Russian drosky in the snow, or an Alpine outpost in the Trentino, gives agreeable pause to sultry-day strollers. David Kartunkle's painting, at Scott & Fowles', of bathing boys on a rock, with deep-blue sea horizon and a Claude Monet sun-glare beating down on their tanned skins, is not only a seasonal subject, but also a memento of ever smoldering modernism. To actually enter a gallery (for most of them are open and inviting) is to plunge into the comparative solitude and positive stuffiness of a dim cave.

This cave simile is further borne out in Kennedy's paint gallery, 615 Fifth Avenue, where the current exhibition of early and rare engraved views of American cities, including also some of Niagara Falls before the Table Rock fell, languidly associate themselves with the idea of picture-tracings by troglodytes of a remote antiquity. Of course it is not really as bad as that. There are some very pretty bits of drawing and engraving in the glimpses of Eighteenth and early Nineteenth Century New York, Boston, Philadelphia, West Point, Staten Island, Richmond, Va., Marblehead, Lawrence and Lynn, Mass. The panoramic view of Richmond, Va., including the James River and Belle Isle, is a color aquatint of prime quality, engraved by W. D. Bennett from a painting by G. Cooke in 1834. Of even more artistic importance is "Boston, 1776—From the Road to Dorchester," a large plate by the English engraver, J. Newton, after a drawing by William Pierle. A Revolution-time pendant to this is the "Battle of Charlestown—June 17, 1775," a scratchy but spirited little thing, sanguinarily colored by hand. New Yorkers find full exercise for their historical imagination in contemplating the so-called "Broadway and Bowery," 1830—a suburban-looking sylvan scene once, now the howling city wilderness of Chatham Square or thereabouts. Other interesting prints are Catlin's "West Point," 1828; "The Penn Treaty Tree, Kensington, Phila.," and the Batchelder lithographs of Lawrence, Mass. From the Rest of the World, from William C. Chapin, Esq., and Lynn, Mass., from High Rock," both dated 1856.

POSTER PICTURES. THEIR POPULARITY

By The Christian Science Monitor special art correspondent

LONDON, England.—It is the custom of British Sunday newspapers to print a collection of pithy sayings of the week. Sometimes these sayings are wise, often they are extravagant, more often they are something between wisdom and extravagance. Here, for example, is Mr. Frank Rutter, originator of the Allied Artists Association, quoted as saying, "Any Underground station is now a rather better picture show than the Royal Academy."

This cryptic utterance has a germ of truth in it. Perhaps it would be truer to say that the brightly colored lithographic posters, which adorn the stations of the Underground Railway, give more pleasure to many people than the pictures at the Royal Academy. Why is this? The answer is simple. The pictures at the Royal Academy express the artist, and are usually tinged with the artistic desire to outpace his neighbor, or to proclaim his own cleverness. At the best they are personal interpretations of nature, gay or gloomy according to temperament, and immersed in a technique, ages old, intensely interesting to the craftsman, but immensely boring to the average man, who wants an immediate effect. He has neither time, nor inclination, to study the complexities of technique.

The Underground posters appeal immediately to his eyes. They are in simple tones of flat, bright colors. They ignore the half world of shadows. In one of them, a fine specimen that hangs before the writer, an invitation to visit Regate by the Underground Railway, the sky is bright yellow and bright green with a splash of lively purple, the trees are bright red or deep black; the uplands are blue; the meadows vivid green, and the reflections on the black trees are like amethysts. The foreground is dark, for the artist knows the value of color, but on this dark foreground is printed in large, bold red letters the word "Regate."

What is the effect of this alluring example of poster landscape art on the wayfarer? He pauses, he looks, his eyes roam over these spaces of dazzling country with the cool shade in the foreground, and he thinks—"how delightful it would be to take the train and spend an afternoon in this earthly paradise." That is just the feeling that the directors of the Underground, which can whirl you away to a dozen happy suburbs, want to induce. Art and business have gone hand in hand. So a new kind of art has been born, a people's art, frank and quick of appeal, and it is quite possible that this new art will galvanize into life many of the ordinary Royal Academy pictures; will from sheer gaiety of spirit stir them out of the rut into which they have fallen.

Already Underground poster art has attained the honor of an exhibition to itself. In the light and airy Mansard Gallery, which has lately been opened on the top floor of Messrs. Heal's new premises in the Tottenham Court Road, an exhibition of the original designs for the Underground poster pictures has been arranged. Here they all are—old friends such as Fred Taylor's entirely beautiful "Sion House, Kew"; Anthony Barker's magnificent "Teddington Lock," and McKnight Kauffer's "View from Newlands Common," all withable invitations to rural scenes, all singing of the joy and repose of nature. And mark you, there are never, or rarely, any figures in them. We go to the country to escape from people, not to consort with them. But there are figures in Miss Nancy Price's poster pastorals, not the silly, classical, mythological figures that Claude and Turner loved to pepper their landscapes with, but figures that are really in the picture. For example, in Miss Price's "Cabbage Hoising," there is a figure in the foreground roughly brushed in, attractive-looking; and in her "Flowing," there is a man plowing on the top of a lilac world.

But sometimes even the alert poster artists of the Underground fail, but in intention rather than in act. Mr. Lawrence has painted an interior of an Underground train crowded with people. The train is very full, and the passengers are very crowded, and—well, if one's eyes caught sight of this poster, one would be likely to turn away and say—"I shall not go by Underground. I shall take a bus." But "Daisy Walk, Kew," by S. C. Weeks, at once restores the Underground to favor. This lovely daisy-spangled meadow would invite the busiest man to take the train to Kew, where there are sunshine, green meadows and daisies.

ANNUAL SHOW AT MYSTIC

MYSTIC, Conn.—Its fourth annual exhibition of oil paintings will be held by the Mystic Art Association during the last two weeks in August. The entire proceeds this year will be turned over to war relief work. The list of contributors include: J. Alden Weir, N. A., Child Hassam, N. A., Edward Redfield, Robert Henri, N. A., Charles Hawthorne, N. A., Frederick Frieseke, N. A., Gardner Symonds, N. A., William L. Lathrop, N. A., Daniel Garber, N. A., Charles Rosen, N. A., Robert Spencer, N. A., Richard Miller, N. A., Arthur B. Davies, Henry B. Selden, Lester Bonarda, Paul Dougherty, N. A., Henry W. Ranger, N. A., Roy E. Bates, J. Elliot Enneking, George Koch, G. Albert Thompson, Peter Marcus, Frances D. Davis, Charles H. Davis, N. A.

FINE ARTS

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SHIPBUILDING TO BE SPEEDED

Many Contracts Let and Constructors to Be Given at Once All the Work Possible for Them to Execute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—That the work of the new shipbuilding regime, headed jointly by Edward N. Hurley and Admiral Capps, successors to William Denham and General Goethals, respectively, is to be marked by speedy construction of a large enough flotilla of merchant ships to offset losses caused by the German U-boats seems an assured fact, in view of recent developments in the shipping board. Something like 200 contracts for ships have been let, and these ships are now under process of construction. Preparations are being made to swamp with orders every shipbuilding concern in the country, both Government and private owned. The policy of commandeering privately owned vessels, it is understood, will not be abandoned.

Asked if there were any definite number of ships which he planned to have built by a certain time, Mr. Hurley, chairman of the shipping board, said, "I want to see as many ships as possible built within the shortest possible time. This is a matter that cannot be reckoned in round numbers. We are going to have just as many ships as we can get hold of."

It is announced at the offices of the shipping board that ships will be built regardless of whether they are steel or wood, or of what particular design. At a recent conference of Southern lumber men, Admiral Capps, manager of the emergency fleet corporation, announced that he proposed to lay down at once all the wooden and steel bottoms that American yards could build. As a result of several conferences between heads of the shipping board and Southern lumber men, the price of lumber difficulty has been straightened out. Chairman Hurley stated after the final conference that he believed the lumber producers were ready to supply ample material for not only the original construction program, but for even more ships. He said that in his opinion the question of prices would not delay the program.

As an evidence of the earnestness with which the shipbuilding program is being pushed forward by the newly designated heads of the construction program, Admiral Capps and Mr. Hurley, it is announced, that although no indications point to the necessity of commandeering lumber for building ships, still this plan would be followed should the necessity arise. The new shipbuilders state that they will let nothing stand in the way of expediting the shipbuilding program, which, in official circles, is characterized as one of the most important moves in the war and which will bear untold potentialities toward winning the war. The reason attributed to the importance of this phase of the war program, is this: The plan of the war program, and its allies is to starve the Entente Allies to the point of surrender by placing an embargo on all shipments destined for allied ports and preventing American food laden ships from reaching the shores of England and France. It is pointed out that in the first place this country must have ships, and plenty of them, with which to carry food to the American soldiers and to the allies of the United States. That in the second place we must not only have enough ships to carry the food, but enough successfully to evade the U-boat and to return fire with. For the above reasons, those who are in charge of the shipbuilding program appreciate the need of a vast number of ships, and the necessity of expediting their construction to the greatest possible degree, and are working with earnestness to the accomplishment of this end.

To Commandeer Tonnage

Shipping Board Wants More Boats for Transatlantic Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Under a recent act of Congress giving the President authority to commandeer tonnage for Government uses, plans for the taking over of all United States ocean-going craft will soon be the greatest of the Shipping Board. The action of the board was intimated in the statement made Tuesday by Secretary Redfield, who is convinced that coastwise tonnage must be diverted to the transatlantic trade and that the foreign vessels should be used as far as possible for coastwise trade.

The chief aim in commandeering crafters is to get more ships into transatlantic service. Many American coastwise vessels and ships now engaged in the Pacific and South American trade will be diverted to transatlantic runs. Their places will be taken to a large extent by neutral ships and by Japanese tonnage. The plan is to commandeer charters, and wherever advisable, let the ship itself be operated by its owner under the Government charter. In this way the Government will direct operations and specify services in which ships shall ply, and at the same time avoid expenditure of the vast sum of money that would be required if the hulls themselves were taken over. Wherever operators fail to carry out the Shipping Board's regulations, charters will be taken from them and given to others.

RAILWAY CHANGES IN CANADA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont.—The necessary legislation was brought down in the

House of Commons a few days ago by the Minister of Railways, the Hon. Frank Cochrane, by which the Intercolonial railway will be placed under the control of the Dominion Railway Board, thus giving the board full jurisdiction over rates and freight passenger traffic. Mr. Cochrane in explaining the bill said that it was the intention of the Government to place the Government railways under the Railway Commission just the same as other railways, with the exception of claims against the railways and expropriation.

BY OTHER EDITORS

Soldierly Discipline

JANESVILLE GAZETTE.—It may be thought that the boys who are cheerfully accepting the duty of military service are giving all and getting nothing. It is very true that they are giving all to their country, and are entitled to full credit therefor. But they are really getting a great deal. The private soldier may think he is at the bottom of the heap, everybody's underling, and a mere drudge and possible cannon fodder. But he underestimates his experience. The drilling in company with other men is giving him invaluable acquirements of quick thought and accurate action. He is learning to receive, comprehend, and execute orders quickly and accurately. Under this discipline a great many boys are mentally stimulated, and will come out of army life capable of quick, forceful and resolute action. Army life is a great school.

The National Game

PEORIA STAR.—In the stress of war times, baseball, the national game, suffers. But this is not to be taken to mean that the people think any less of the pastime which has become peculiarly American and which is dearer to the average man than any other sport. Baseball has come to stay. What man of 50 sitting in the grandstand but recalls his own youthful exploits upon the diamond, and is willing to relate them at length to whoever will listen. Baseball is clean sport, it incites the youth of the land to feats of endurance which have a marked effect in after life.

The Regulars

DAYTON NEWS.—Don't forget that the Regulars are "our boys," too. People sometimes appear to think that it will not matter what happens to the Regulars as long as the young men who are going into other branches of the Army and Navy are safe. The Regulars deserve every bit of care that we can give them, and they can be depended upon to account splendidly for themselves now, as they always have in the past when there was serious fighting to be done. They are representing us on European battlefields today. We need have no fear that they will fail to be a credit to us. All honor and good fortune to our boys, the Regulars.

Cotton's Broadening Sphere

ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.—Nathaniel T. McGrane, New York, president of the largest twine distributing firm perhaps in the world, calls attention to the effect the war has had in popularizing the use of cotton and forcing it into hitherto unknown purposes to which it has proven eminently adapted. "For nearly 20 years," he says, "we have fought for cotton to be used as a substitute for linen, flax, hemp or jute in twines and cords," and at last, he declares, "necessity has forced some to try cotton, who never before would dare attempt its use," the result being that cotton has been demonstrated to be even superior in many respects to some of the materials of which these manufactured commodities were formerly made. Perhaps there is not another raw product, unless it be iron, capable of such diversified uses as cotton; and its limit is yet far from reached.

BOSTON ART NOTES

George W. Lawlor has finished a portrait of Mr. Jason Weller, whom he describes as a man of "fine, mellow character," and has placed it on view at his studio, in the Studio Building, 110 Tremont Street, for this week and next.

Announcements have been sent out by the executive committee of the Duxbury Art Association regarding their first annual exhibition, which will be held in the Partridge Academy Building, Duxbury, from Monday, Aug. 20, to Monday, Aug. 27, inclusive. Oil, water color, and pastel work will be represented. Prizes will be awarded as follows: A prize of \$100 for the best picture in the exhibition; a prize of \$75 for the second best picture in the exhibition; a prize of \$50 to be awarded by popular vote. The committee consists of Charles Bittinger, Waldo Kennard, Fannie B. Clark, Margaret Fitzhugh Browne, Fannie B. Clark, Marjorie Conant, and Waldo Kennard.

Miss Emily B. Waite of Boston is having an exhibition of her paintings and etchings at the Art Association of Newport between the dates of Aug. 1 and Aug. 12.

HONOLULU BRITISH VOLUNTEER FOR WAR

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—One-third of the 300 question blanks sent to British subjects in Honolulu by Consul E. L. S. Gordon have been returned. In the replies nearly every person has volunteered for war service. Not until the recruiting officer comes to Honolulu will the work of organizing these men be begun. Just when he will arrive is not yet known. At the same time the work of raising funds for families of men who will go will be begun.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Herbert Myrick of Springfield, Mass., who will be one of New England's representatives on the price control committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America, also will be spokesman for the agricultural interests of the country. His rank and his influence in the agricultural world are due to his power as a journalist and his seriousness of purpose as an author writing on economic and civic problems of the farmer. The Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst and Boston University gave him his academic and technical training for journalism. From general newspaper work he soon passed to special, and in the course of time came to be the chief personality, both as editor and manager of a group of monthly and weekly agricultural journals that have unequalled circulation among the farmers of the country and of Canada; for they issue from the press not only at Springfield but in strategic distributing centers like Chicago, New York, Atlanta and Minneapolis. Mr. Myrick has a wide range of personal acquaintance among the leading products of the basic crops of the Nation, and is in a position to learn now just what the real attitude of the farmer is toward fixing by the Government of the prices at which crops may be sold.

Daniel Alfred Poling, selected to be the chairman of the United Committee on War Temperance Activities in the Army and Navy, which committee will represent the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, the Y. P. S. C. E., the Epworth League and 11 other organizations of a religious sort that are antiacohol in their policy, is a resident of Boston. Oregon in his native State and Dallas College his alma mater. Early enlisted in the fight for temperance he soon became prominent in phases of the drive against the saloon as it is fought in the Far and Mid-West; and in the course of time his administrative capacity won him important posts with strong organizations with centers in the East. Thus at the present time he is associate president of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, president of the National Temperance Council of America and a vice-president of the National Anti-Saloon League. He is a driving, persuasive sort of a propagandist, with much "punch" to his words and acts; and any cause he gets back of moves ahead. In this new enterprise in connection with the war, which he is heading, the main object will be to aid the enlisted man in all branches of the service to be temperate and chaste.

Sir Prabhshankar Pattani, the new member of the Council of India, was for many years Dewan of the State of Bhavnagar in Kathiawar, where he completed the work of development which had been begun by Mr. Percival, I. C. S., and Dewan Udaishankar. In that progressive and maritime State he had opportunities of which he took advantage for gaining knowledge of such subjects as railways and shipping. For three years Sir Prabhshankar Pattani was a member of the Executive Council of Bombay and of late he has been serving in the Imperial Legislature as well as assisting in the administration of Bikanir. He has always been a strong supporter of British rule in India, and at the same time has been in sympathy with Liberal movements for Indian development.

Cordenio Arnold Severance, the eminent lawyer of St. Paul, Minn., who is going to southern Serbia to head the American Red Cross mission, has for some years been a partner in the law firm of which the present United States Senator from Minnesota, the Hon. Frank B. Kellogg, also is a member. Mr. Severance is a native of the State, was educated at one of the best of the small colleges—Northfield—and began to serve clients in 1883. He has acquired a clientele of persons and corporations able to pay nice fees, and with the income from the fortune thus acquired he will be quite able while abroad to maintain himself while doing the humanitarian work. His acuteness of intellect, force of will and capacity for adaptation to the work in hand will enable him to manage the Red Cross mission work efficiently.

Morris Sheppard, senior Senator from Texas in the National Senate, will have a place in history as the man beyond all others in the Federal Legislature responsible for enactment of resolutions giving the people through their State Legislatures a chance to put prohibition into the national constitution. It was a bill bearing his name which, with little alteration by friendly or hostile amendments, that the Senate passed on Aug. 1. It will be along similar lines that the House will act if the lower House takes the

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same advanced stand as the Senate. Senator Sheppard when he entered the Senate as a successor of the Hon. Joseph W. Bailey brought with him very pronounced ethical convictions, not only as to the use of liquor but also as to the standards of business and of national policy; and Texas at once took quite a different figure in the councils of the nation and of the Democratic Party. President Wilson has had few supporters of his best policies as a statesman and as a party leader equal in loyalty and ability to Senator Sheppard. Senator Sheppard is the southern scholar in politics, for to political leadership he adds the honors conferred by membership in the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity and completion of cultural and professional courses at the University of Texas and at Yale. He is a lawyer by profession, as so many of the southern political leaders are. His advent in Washington was as a Congressman, and in 1902, to fill out the term of his father, who had preceded him as a man of affairs and consequence in the Texarkana region. Ten years of service in this post gave him a grip on his district and on the State that led to his election to the Senate for the unexpired term of Senator Bailey. Senator Sheppard is of the best type of the statesmen of the New South, a man of conscience as well as of trained intellect. His fight for national expulsion of the liquor traffic has not been one of subservience to a constituency that is fanatical, but the reasoned charges of a man who dislikes a traffic that debars citizens and injures society economically.

Charles Wood, D. D., pastor of the Church of the Covenant, Washington, D. C., is chairman of the food conservation commission of the Presbyterian Church North. This is the first of such bodies to be formed at the request of Mr. Hoover and the National Conservation Commission. From Washington Mr. Wood can handle the problem better than if it were to be done in New York. He is a Harvard College alumnus, who fitted for the Presbyterian ministry at Princeton Seminary. His churches have been at Buffalo and Albany, N. Y., and at Germantown and Philadelphia, Pa. His record has been one of achievement without much publicity or posing for fame, either denominationally or nationally conceived.

COMPANY TO TEST CONCRETE SHIP PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—A company has been formed here for the building of concrete steamships. While concrete barges are in use, it is believed that this will be the first time a steamship has been constructed of this material. Though the undertaking is more or less experimental, promoters of the idea say that a method of mixing and reinforcing the concrete has been discovered that will give the hull of the ship all the elasticity afforded by steel. It is said that this method of construction will have a distinct bearing upon the solution of the present shipping problem, as the construction of a very large number of ships of this kind will be begun at once, if the first one built is successful. Ships can be built in this way, it is said, in about 90 days. The first ship to be constructed will be 320 feet long and 45 feet wide.

SUNSET ROUTE EMBARGO OFF

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The Southern Pacific Company will remove at midnight today the embargo, made effective July 11, on East-bound freight by way of the Sunset Gulf route.

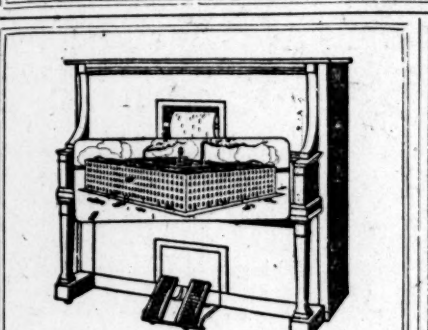
The Last and Only Sale of the Season

The final clearing sale is now in progress. This advertisement is placed here for the purpose of informing the public that splendid opportunities may now be had at our store.

Summer goods are being sold at very low prices and it will pay everybody to come and see the great values offered. Remember our policy, established many years ago, is that reasonable goods must not be carried over from one season to another.

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MASSACHUSETTS TECH AND WAR

Engineering Institute in Cambridge, Mass., Conducting 13 Timely Courses in Aid of Army and Navy Work

Colleges and college men are contributing greatly to the construction of the tremendous war machine building now in the United States, for its part in the war. One of the institutions well fitted in technical resources, practical as well as theoretical, is the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, which is training hundreds of army engineers, naval constructors, aviators and marine experts. Among the other institutions near Boston which are helping the United States in the war, is Harvard University. Often the student officers at Tech training for engineers' commissions, meet the Harvard Reserve Officers, who are drilling daily in infantry maneuvers in the streets of Cambridge, where both of these colleges are located.

Greater cooperation between technical and trade schools and the United States Government has been asked by the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and what good results the fulfillment of this request would bring the Government can scarcely be estimated when it is realized that by next fall Tech will have completed 13 war preparation courses and will be starting a fourteenth.

These war courses include: Riley's internal combustion engine course; intensive courses in naval architecture; courses for students wishing to take United States Army officers' examinations; U. S. A. cadet aeronautics school; sophomore military camp at East Machias, Me.; summer junior camp at the institute; courses for marine officers; naval Plattsburg; courses for marine engineers; naval aeronautics school; regular summer school; regular summer engineering camp at East Machias. The fourteenth course will be the introduction of an optional course in military training which will give the graduate the rank of lieutenant in the United States Army. Ever since it was founded, Tech has conducted a compulsory one-year course in military training for freshmen.

From the outside, Technology does not present a very war-like appearance and except for the flags of the United States, Great Britain, France and the Commonwealth, which float from as many flagpoles, the regular summer school would seem to be the only activity. On entering the buildings, however, an atmosphere of business is very evident in the brisk way in which khaki-clad students hustle along the corridors, and the noise of engines from the testing rooms, where the marine students are learning the fundamentals of engineering.

Even then, the war business of the institute might not be impressive until, on the blackboards, at central points, announcements of Army examinations are read and on entering the large drafting rooms, to see the sketches, one finds a row of cots, where the naval cadets are quartered until fall. From this tower, called "the good ship Newton," the cadets look out over the Coleman Du Pont court of honor, where the two stately flagpoles, tipped with bronze finials and set in elaborate bases, support the flags of the nation and the Commonwealth.

One of the factors which has con-

tributed a great deal to the success of the military work at the institute is the facility way in which the student apparatus has been turned to war purposes. Take railroad construction, for instance, where it was found that there was little difference in the training needed to plan trenches than was afforded in the construction of railroad embankments. Military engineers are taught the same fundamentals as civilian experts.

When war was declared with Germany, some of the Annapolis cadets finishing their training with a course in naval architecture, at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, were immediately called for active duty, and several instructors in the same course entered Government service. This left but three men to teach the naval architects needed to plan the new American Merchant Marine. The new course was started at once, and for nearly a month an eight-hour day of intensive training was continued, until the students were graduated and placed in United States Navy yards. A few aeroplanes are found at Tech, where the Army and Navy are training their aviators in the theory of flying.

Along the coast on both sides of the continent Tech is conducting marine schools; in Maine its students are learning war engineering; in Paris, Tech has opened a bureau where the hundreds of alumni on the other side can read and rejoice in the good work of their alma mater.

Before war was declared with Germany by the United States, some alumni and professors at the institute realized that the call for trained men would be imperative. Immediately they set about collecting a questionnaire, telling the work, availability and address of every alumnus. Thousands of replies have been received, and the list has been transferred to Washington, where it is easily reached by officials.

Women of Tech are working for the success of the United States in many ways, besides forming an organization to care for the families and interests of Tech men called on Government work.

HEAVY SPRINGFIELD BUDGET

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Presentation to the aldermen last night of a supplementary budget order of \$50,000, which was given a first reading, will contribute toward an expected increase in the Springfield tax rate for 1917 from this year's figures of \$18.20 to somewhere between \$19 and \$20, it is said. The exact amount cannot be estimated, owing principally to changes in the State tax laws. The additional budget makes the total to be raised by taxation approximately \$4,363,600.

Objection by Alderman Hare to suspension of the rules prevented more than the first reading. The budget will have a second reading Monday.

PACIFIST GROUP UNDER WATCH

Officials Keep Guard on Members of People's Council of America—Program Made for Meeting at Minneapolis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The activities of the People's Council of America, which is demanding "immediate general peace based on the Russian formula, no forcible annexations, no punitive indemnities, free development for all nationalities," are under observation by the Federal authorities. Capt. William J. Offey, head of the local office of the Department of Justice, told this bureau, however, that nothing had been found thus far to prove that this organization was pro-German. In common with several other organizations of similar nature the work of the council was being watched, but thus far no actual violation of the law had been found, he said.

The council claims it has 30 branches in various cities, with 375 affiliated local organizations, representing 1,200,000 Americans. It is at present calling for subscriptions toward the \$50,000 fund it says it needs before Sept. 1. Of this fund David Starr Jordan is treasurer.

The appeal is stated in these words: "You must pay for peace. The People's Council has no endowment, no wealthy men back of it. We must depend on you, the people, we need your money. You need our power, the organized power of a great body of people. In no other organization can your strength count so much."

Another meeting of the council, the third since the United States declared a state of war, will be held in Minneapolis Sept. 1. Meetings are also planned for Newark, Buffalo, San Francisco and other cities. The council's program will be discussed again. It includes: Concrete statement of America's war aims; early general peace based on the so-called Russian formula; international organization for world peace; repeal of the conscription laws; democratic foreign policy and referendum vote on questions of war and peace; freedom of speech, of the press, right of peaceful assembly and the right to petition the Government; safeguarding of labor standards; taxation of wealth to pay for the war; and reduction of the high cost of living.

The organizing committee is now taking steps to see that legal defense of conscientious objectors to conscription is provided.

Shillito August Furniture Sale

Continues thruout the month. You may choose from over 2000 choice pieces of newest style and most dependably constructed Furniture at positive and genuine savings of from 10 to 50 per cent, and it behooves those having in mind the purchase of one or more pieces of furniture this season to attend the sale as early as possible.

OUT-OF-TOWN CUSTOMERS

It will pay you to come to Cincinnati and participate in this Sale. FREE DELIVERY within a radius of 150 miles of Cincinnati.

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NOVELTY ELECTRIC LAMPS
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Absolutely Clean, Classy and Correct
WHITE STAR LAUNDRY CO.
CALL AND DELIVER EVERYWHERE
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We Solicit Your Patronage on the Ground of Doing Better
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General Dining Room, 2nd Floor.
Men's Dining Room, 4th Floor.
Luncheon 11 to 3. Dinner 5 to 7:30.
Cincinnati

THE FAIR STORE
Cincinnati's Progressive Department Store
We Give and Redeem Surety Coupons

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

GARLAND WINS FROM OELSNER

Pittsburgh Star Defeats Chicago Tennis Club Expert in Singles of the Western Patriotic Lawn Tennis Tourney

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The western lawn tennis championship, held by a Chicagoan only once in the past nine years, will be fought for by a field composed of 75 per cent Chicagoans in the semifinals today. The "Big Four" of the patriotic tourney at the Chicago Tennis Club, C. S. Garland, Jr., of Pittsburgh, and United States National Clay Court Champion Samuel Hardy, former Clay Court Champion W. T. Hayes, and R. H. Burdick, one of the present western doubles champions, came through in stirring matches Thursday and today will narrow the lists to two contestants for the final.

The invading contingent of women eliminated several Chicago players in the matches which advanced that round to the semifinals, the field in the women's singles was exceptionally well balanced, and resulted in every match yesterday going the limit of three sets. Miss M. K. Voorhees of Evanston played one of the feature matches of the entire tourney before winning from Mrs. W. A. Ellis of Chicago, formerly of Los Angeles, in their battle in women's singles. Miss Voorhees clinched the victory by placing straight along the side court and by frequent rushes to the net, where she made an abrupt end to Mrs. Ellis' shots from the back court.

Miss C. B. Neely of Chicago, women's western champion in 1915, came through by defeating Mrs. Malcolm McNeill Jr. of Chicago in another hard battle.

In the men's doubles, C. S. Garland Jr. and Samuel Hardy, the 1917 United States clay court doubles champions, had a hard battle to beat M. G. Ketchum, formerly of Chicago, now of Chicago's suburban tennis colony, and A. L. Green, former Western Conference tennis champion, 6-4, 6-4.

Semifinals in the men's singles today will bring Garland against Hayes and Burdick against Hardy. In women's singles semifinals, Miss Voorhees will meet Miss Waldo of Chicago, and Miss Neely will play Mrs. E. L. Thurlby of Travers City, Mich. The summaries:

MEN'S SINGLES—Fourth Round: C. S. Garland Jr., Pittsburgh, defeated Edward Oelsner, Chicago, 6-3, 6-2; W. T. Hayes, Chicago, defeated A. L. Green, Chicago, 6-3, 8-10, 6-1; R. H. Burdick, Chicago, defeated M. G. Ketchum, Maywood, Ill., 10-8, 6-0.

MEN'S DOUBLES—First Round: F. S. Woodley and P. D. Yott, Chicago, defeated R. L. Vanarsdale and H. S. Knox, Chicago, 11-9, 2-6, 6-2.

Second Round: L. H. Waldner, Winnetka, Ill., and Harold Ingersoll, Hamilton Park, Ill., defeated Perry Seegan and A. P. Hubbell, Chicago, 2-6, 6-3, 10-8; E. Oelsner and J. Kenfield, Chicago, defeated F. Woodley and P. Yott, Chicago, 6-4, 6-1.

Third Round: L. H. Waldner and H. Ingersoll, Chicago, defeated H. Johnson, Parkersburg, W. Va., and H. C. Yeager, Chicago, 6-1, 6-2; Samuel Hardy, Chicago, and C. S. Garland Jr., Pittsburgh, defeated M. Ketchum and A. L. Green, Chicago, 6-1, 6-4; W. T. Hayes and R. H. Burdick, Chicago, defeated W. S. Miller and J. E. Day, Chicago, 6-0, 6-3.

WOMEN'S SINGLES—Second Round: Miss Katherine Waldo, Chicago, defeated Miss Amanda Falkner, Chicago, 6-1, 6-3; Mrs. E. L. Thurlby, Travers City, Mich., defeated Miss L. Llewellyn, Chicago, 2-7, 6-1, 10-8; Miss M. K. Voorhees, Evanston, defeated Mrs. W. A. Ellis, Chicago, 6-4, 2-6, 6-4.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES—First Round: Mrs. Malcolm McNeill and Mrs. W. A. Ellis, Chicago, defeated Miss Amanda Falkner and Miss Marian Leighton, Chicago, 6-2, 6-3; Miss C. B. Neely, Chicago, and Miss Evelyn Seay, Chicago, defeated Mrs. B. E. Liebig, Chicago, by default.

Second Round: Mrs. W. S. Miller and Miss Waldo, Chicago, played an unfinished match against Mrs. Thurlby, Chicago, and Mrs. R. S. Peor, Kansas City, 6-4, 5-7, 3-1.

CINCINNATI GETS OUTFIELDER MAGEE

Sherwood Magee, veteran outfielder of the Boston Braves, was turned over to the Cincinnati club of the National League Thursday, when that club refused to waive on him. The waiver price is \$1500.

Magee came to Boston from Philadelphia a few weeks before the opening of the 1915 playing season in exchange for George Whitted, who was a member of the Braves when they won the world's championship in 1914. Oscar Dungey also figured in the deal which sent Magee to the Braves.

ST. LOUIS PLAYERS ENLIST

NEW YORK, N. Y.—William Jacobson and "Yale" Sloan of the St. Louis American League baseball club, enlisted in the United States Navy Thursday. Because of the overcrowded condition of the naval training stations, they were told to continue their ball playing until ordered to report for duty. They enlisted for four years.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION
Milwaukee 3, Minneapolis 2.
Kansas City 2, St. Paul 0.
Louisville 10, Toledo 2.
Columbus 3, Indianapolis 3.

FOUR MATCHES IN THE DOUBLES AT SEABRIGHT

Miss Molla Bjurstedt Defeats Mrs. Louise Williams in the Women's Section of Tourney

SEABRIGHT, N. J.—F. C. Inman and L. E. Mahan survived the first matches of the invitation round robin lawn tennis doubles on the turf courts of the Seabright Lawn Tennis and Cricket Club Thursday. The pair in turn defeated T. R. Pell and B. S. Prentice and F. B. Alexander and E. H. Binzen.

The plays of Binzen, the United States national junior indoor champion, was really the feature of the day. Paired with Alexander, the veteran internationalist, he started by defeating Holcombe Ward, six times a member of national doubles championship winning teams, who paired with H. A. Plummer.

Miss Molla Bjurstedt led off in the women's singles by outplaying Mrs. Louise Williams. The turf was a trifle slow. The summary:

SEABRIGHT ROUND ROBIN MEN'S DOUBLES

T. R. Pell and B. S. Prentice defeated Holcombe Ward and H. A. Plummer, 6-2, 6-3.

F. B. Alexander and E. H. Binzen defeated Holcombe Ward and H. A. Plummer, 6-3, 6-4.

F. C. Inman and L. E. Mahan defeated Pell and Prentice, 3-6, 6-2, 6-4.

Inman and Mahan defeated Alexander and Binzen, 9-7, 6-3.

SEABRIGHT WOMEN'S ROUND ROBIN SINGLES

Miss Molla Bjurstedt defeated Mrs. Louise Williams, 6-1, 6-4.

EASTERN LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
New Haven	48	23	.676
New London	40	31	.563
Lawrence	41	32	.562
Bridgeport	36	34	.514
Worcester	37	37	.500
Springfield	31	39	.443
Portland	28	45	.384
Hartford	27	47	.363

RESULTS YESTERDAY
Worcester 5, Lawrence 4.
Springfield 7, Portland 1.
Hartford 2, Bridgeport 0.
New Haven 3, New London 1.

GAMES TODAY
Portland at Worcester.
Lawrence at Springfield.
Bridgeport at New Haven.
Hartford at New London.

WORCESTER WINS IN TENTH

WORCESTER, Mass.—Finishing strongly, Worcester defeated Lawrence, 5 to 4 in 10 innings Thursday. With two on and two out in the tenth, Fuller replaced Williams. He got two strikes on Lindstrom, the only man to face him, and then Lindstrom drove a long hit to left on which the winning run scored. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 R H E
Worcester.....0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 5 15 4
Lawrence.....0 0 1 0 1 0 0 2 0 4 10 1

Batteries—Lindstrom and Tyler; Williams, Fuller and Murphy. Umpire—Erwin. Time—2h. 5m.

SPRINGFIELD WINS EASILY

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Gill held Portland safe yesterday and Springfield annexed its eighth straight victory, 7 to 1.

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Springfield.....2 0 0 3 2 0 0 0 7 11 1
Portland.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 6 1

Batteries—Gill and Stephens; Hellman, Spaid and Dempsey. Umpire—Connolly. Time—1h. 34m.

HARTFORD WINS SHUTOUT

HARTFORD, Conn.—Hartford took the first game from Bridgeport Thursday afternoon, 2 to 0, Reichle winning it in the seventh inning after both Head and Lyons had pitched invincible ball. The hit came with two down and brought in both runs. Reichle's outfield work featured. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Hartford.....0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 2 4 5 1
Bridgeport.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 5 1

Batteries—Head and Carroll; Lyons, Ferguson and P. Carroll. Umpire—Waters. Time—1h. 50m.

NEW HAVEN WINS, 3 TO 1

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—New Haven outplayed New London here Thursday and won, 3 to 1. Both Crum and Naylor pitched good ball, but errors were accountable for part of the scoring. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
New Haven.....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 3 6 1
New London.....0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 9 2

Batteries—Naylor and Devine; Crum and Fish. Umpire—Brown. Time—2h.

CONNECTICUT PLAY IS IN SEMIFINALS

NORFOLK, Conn.—Play was resumed Thursday afternoon in the Connecticut State patriotic lawn tennis tournament here, three matches in the singles and one in the doubles being played. In the doubles, A. H. Man Jr. of Richmond Hills, L. I., and E. W. Peaselee of New York, defeated Frederick Major of New York and C. J. Post of this town. The results of the singles follow:

First Round
A. H. Man Jr. defeated F. Fosdick, Norfolk, by default.

Second Round
A. H. Man Jr. defeated H. S. Davies, 6-1, 6-2.

Third Round
Frederick Major defeated Alexander Hler, 6-4, 5-6.

Semifinals
A. H. Man Jr. defeated William Benedict, 8-6, 6-2.

AMATEURS WIN GOLF MATCH

MT. PLEASANT, N. H.—C. J. Dunphy and L. B. Paton, amateurs, defeated Fred Low, professional, and A. Dempsey at the Maplewood golf links Thursday afternoon, 2 up and 1 to play. Dunphy and Paton had a 71. A return match will be played on Mt. Pleasant links at Bretton Woods.

EASTERN CLUBS WIN MOST GAMES

Chicago Is Only Western Club to Defeat an Eastern in the National Series, Dividing a Double-Header With Boston

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	59	30	.663
Philadelphia	48	40	.545
St. Louis	52	45	.536
Cincinnati	54	49	.524
Brooklyn	46	46	.500
Chicago	49	50	.495
Boston	53	42	.558
Pittsburgh	31	65	.323

RESULTS YESTERDAY
Chicago 6, Boston 4.
Boston 4, Chicago 3.
New York 7, Pittsburgh 3.
Brooklyn 5, Cincinnati 2.
Philadelphia 6, St. Louis 0.

GAMES TODAY
Boston at Pittsburgh.
New York at Cincinnati.
Brooklyn at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Chicago.

Five games were played in the National League championship baseball series Thursday afternoon and in only one was a western club victorious over an eastern representative. Chicago was the western club to win, taking the first game of a double-header with Boston by a score of 6 to 4 and then losing the second one 4 to 3 in 10 innings.

New York kept right on winning from Pittsburgh, taking the game 7 to 3. Philadelphia moved up to second place in the championship standing by defeating St. Louis 6 to 0. Brooklyn won the other game by defeating Cincinnati for the fourth straight time, 6 to 2.

BOSTON DIVIDES ITS GAMES WITH CHICAGO

CHICAGO, Ill.—Pitcher Walsh, the former star of the Chicago Americans, made his debut with Boston Thursday when he started the second game of the double-header between Boston and Chicago. Walsh went through five innings, but did not display the form of his former years. He held the locals to three scattered hits and did not permit a run.

After Walsh retired, with his club leading by one run, Williams hit the first ball pitched over the wall for a home run, tying the score, with Allen on the mound. Chicago then went ahead in the same inning by bunting a triple and a single, but Boston tied the count in the eighth inning and won in the tenth, when they batted his behind a fumble by Williams, 4 to 3.

Chicago won the initial game by bunting hits off Barnes, 6 to 4. The scores:

FIRST GAME
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Chicago.....0 2 1 0 3 0 0 4 7 11 1
Boston.....1 0 0 0 0 2 1 0 4 10 1

Batteries—Hendrix and Elliott; Barnes, Truesdell and Ried. Time—2h. 5m.

SECOND GAME
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Boston.....0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 2 4 7 1
Chicago.....0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 1 3 10 1

Batteries—Walsh, Allen, Ragan and Truesdell; Vaughn and Duhoe. Umpires—Rigler and Bransfield. Time—2h. 25m.

NEW YORK GIANTS TAKE ANOTHER GAME

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—New York made it four games out of five in the series with Pittsburgh by winning Thursday, 7 to 3. An error by Debus was responsible for three runs in the sixth inning, but the other runs scored by New York were on opportune hits off Miller and Carlson. Benton was compelled to retire in the fifth. Demaree held the locals scoreless after that. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
New York.....0 2 0 0 0 3 0 0 7 9 9
Pittsburgh.....0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 3 9 0

Batteries—Penton, Demaree and Richardson; Miller, Carlson and Schmidt. Umpires—Klem and Emslie. Time—1h. 54m.

BROOKLYN CLEANS UP CINCINNATI SERIES

CINCINNATI, O.—Brooklyn made a clean sweep of the series by hitting all three Cincinnati pitchers and taking the final game, 6 to 2. Had it not been for Johnston's error in the first inning, Cheney would have scored a shutout. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Brooklyn.....2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 15 3
Cincinnati.....2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 8 0

Batteries—Cheney and Miller; Snyder, Mitchell, Eller and Wingo. Umpires—Harrison and O'Day. Time—1h. 55m.

OESCHGER PITCHES SHUTOUT BASEBALL

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—St. Louis was able to get but two hits Thursday off Oeschger and was shut out by Philadelphia, 6 to 0. As a result St. Louis and Philadelphia exchanged second and third places in the pennant race. The visitors hit Goodwin for a double, a single and got a base on balls in the first two out, netting two runs. In the third a single and a triple netted another, after which Goodwin was replaced by Packard.

In the eighth Philadelphia scored two on a second play by Cravath, two singles and a sacrifice hit. May pitched the ninth and was hit for a single and a triple, which added another run. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Philadelphia.....2 0 1 0 0 0 0 2 11 1
St. Louis.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 9 0

Batteries—Oeschger and Adams; Goodwin, Packard, May and Snyder. Umpires—Quigley and Byron. Time—1h. 55m.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

Pinellas 3, Nashville 5.
Birmingham 6, Nashville 0.
Atlanta 3, Chattanooga 2.

NEW YORK STATE LEAGUE

Reading 8, Scranton 2.
Elmira 2, Syracuse 1.

SEMIFINALS IN OPEN GOLF PLAY AT WYANTENUCK

GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass.—J. D. Standish Jr., Detroit, winner of the Wyantenuck medal for low score in the qualifying round of the annual Wyantenuck open golf tournament at Great Barrington, remained in the first division of the match play Thursday by defeating W. R. Nicholson, Framingham, 6 to 5.

There were several closely contested matches, particularly those between S. K. Kerns, New Bedford, and G. C. Dutton, Belmont Springs, the latter winning 1 up at the twentieth hole; A. R. Van Arsdale, Pittsfield, and L. Allred, Wampanoisset, Van Arsdale winning 1 up at the nineteenth; W. B. Nesbit, Wyantenuck, Nesbit winning at the nineteenth 1 up. Leon Alexander, Baltimore, defeated George Church, Wyantenuck 1 up.

In the semifinals today J. D. Standish, meets S. P. Day, Agawam Hunt Club; S. K. Kerns meets F. H. Hoyt, Siwanoy; Leon Alexander meets E. A. Walbridge, Springfield; B. D. Ticknor, Wyantenuck, meets R. C. Van Arsdale, Pittsfield.

STAR ATHLETES WILL ENTER MEET

F. W. Rubien, Secretary-Treasurer of Amateur Athletic Union, Has Many Assurances for the Games at St. Louis

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Prospects of a very successful national track and field championship meeting at St. Louis, Aug. 31, Sept. 1 and 3, are particularly bright even at this early date. F. W. Rubien, secretary-treasurer of the A. U. of the United States has received word from many of the prominent champion athletes throughout the country in which they give assurances that they will compete.

The Meadowbrook Club of Philadelphia which was anxious to conduct the national meet in the event of St. Louis being unable to make the necessary arrangements, has promised to send a team of 12 men headed by the great J. E. Meredith, and J. H. Berry, the Intercollegiate all-around champion. Philadelphia expects to apply for the national meet for 1918 or 1919, and also intends to ask for the next Olympic games.

The Illinois Athletic Club of Chicago is glad the championships are to be held at St. Louis, as the small expense entailed in sending men will enable them to enter a large team and make a strong bid for the club championships in both the junior and senior championships.

According to Coach Martin Delaney, the Chicago Athletic Association will enter strong teams in both the junior and senior championships in the hope of carrying off the club championship honors. The A. A. U. representatives in Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland, New Orleans, Denver, Boston, Baltimore and Pittsburgh all advise that they will be represented by their best men.

Some of the most prominent athletes who have written that they expect to compete are: Earl Thomson of Los Angeles, national junior 120-yard high hurdle champion with a record of 14.4-5s.; J. T. Higgins, star middle distance runner now representing the Irish-American A. C.; Edward Renz, New York A. C. former national indoor and outdoor champion walker; James Lincoln, New York A. C. metropolitan javelin champion; William Kyronen, Millrose A. A. former cross-country and distance champion; William Plant, Long Island A. C. junior national walking champion; W. M. Oler, New York A. C. and former Yale University captain and national and former intercollegiate high jump champion, providing he is not called away with the Aviation Corps before the championships take place; Avery Brundage, Chicago A. A. national all-around champion. J. I. Ray and D. J. Ahearn, the national five-mile and hop step and jump champions respectively, will be on the Illinois A. C. team, and E. H. Fall, Western Conference mile champion; J. G. Loomis, senior sprint champion; Earl Eby, 600-yard champion; Sherman Landers, pole vault champion, and A. F. Ward, outdoor sprint champion, will no doubt be on the Chicago A. A. team.

The five relay championships on the program bring out teams from all of the large clubs, and it would not be surprising to see some of the smaller clubs carry off the honors in some of these club affairs. The relay events are at 440 yards, 880 yards, one, two, and four miles, and the Meadowbrook Club advise that they will have strong teams in the 88-yard, one and two-mile relay races. The team that will represent them in the mile relay is practically the same as the team which wore the Red and Blue of Pennsylvania in the freshman relay last spring at the Pennsylvania relay carnival.

Entries will close Aug. 25 with F. W. Rubien, 290 Broadway, New York, and he will be glad to furnish information regarding the championships.

CHICAGO GAINS ON THE RED SOX

CHICAGO, Ill.—President Wilson, through his secretary, J. P. Tumulty, informed the Chicago Herald Thursday that he saw no need of stopping or curtailing baseball schedules because of the war. In response to an inquiry, Secretary Tumulty wrote saying:

"The President asks me to acknowledge receipt of your letter and to say that he sees no necessity at all for stopping or curtailing baseball schedules."

President C. H. Weeghman of the Chicago Nationals came out Thursday in a strong indorsement of President Wilson's attitude, while owner C. A. Comiskey of the White Sox says: "I am glad President Wilson's views on this matter are clear and broad-minded. As for President Johnson, I cannot understand his attitude. If you will remember, he had us closing our gates in June. A short time later he had us staggering under the strain. Still more recently he came out with the statement about calling off the World's Series."

"As a matter of fact, Johnson has nothing to do with the World's Series. If my team wins the pennant, we'll play a World's Series whether Johnson wants one or not. It was strictly up to President Wilson to stop us—not Johnson—if there was any reason to do so."

Plans matured for navigation schools. The Chicago White Sox increased their lead over the Boston Red Sox in the American League championship baseball standing Thursday afternoon by defeating the world's champions in the fourth and final game of the series which started at Fenway Park Monday afternoon by a score of 7 to 1. This gave Chicago an even break for the series and made their margin over Boston in the standing two full games.

Four other games were played in the league yesterday and eastern clubs won three of them. New York and St. Louis engaged in a double-header and St. Louis won the first game 3 to 0 while New York won the second 3 to 1. Philadelphia won a hard-fought game from Cleveland, 5 to 4 and Washington defeated Detroit, 4 to 2.

CHICAGO WHITE SOX DEFEAT THE RED SOX

The Chicago White Sox evened up their series with the Boston Red Sox and increased their margin in the championship standing to two full games by defeating the world's champions at Fenway Park Thursday afternoon in the fourth and final game of the series 7 to 1.

It was all Chicago from the first inning when the White Sox took a three-run lead by making some timely hits coupled up with an error by Walker. Shore started pitching for Boston and did well except in the first inning. He was succeeded by Penneck who allowed Chicago four runs in the ninth inning.

Faber started pitching for Chicago and did finely for six innings. He was succeeded by Danforth who was in championship form. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Chicago.....3 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 7 10 0
Boston.....0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 7 2

Batteries—Faber, Danforth and Spaulk; Shore, Penneck and Agnew. Umpires—O'Loughlin and Dinneen. Time—2h. 13m.

NEW YORK DIVIDES WITH ST. LOUIS CLUB

NEW YORK, N. Y.—New York broke even in a double-header with St. Louis here Thursday. The visitors won the first game, 3 to 0, and New York the second, 3 to 1.

The first game was twice stopped for long periods and the game was finished on a wet diamond. Russell lost his effectiveness during one of the stops in the fourth inning, and when the play was resumed St. Louis bunched four hits for three runs. Groom shut out the New Yorks with six scattered hits.

Shawkey over Plank, a former Athletic team mate, in the second game, Plank purposely passed Nunnaker in the second and Shawkey singled, driving in Marsans and Miller. The scores:

FIRST GAME
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
St. Louis.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 4 1
New York.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

Batteries—Groom and Seaverd; Russell, Shocker, Love and Walters. Time—2h. 45m.

SECOND GAME

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
New York.....0 2 0 0 1 0 0 0 3 4 0
St. Louis.....0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 6 1

Batteries—Plank, Martin and Seaverd; Shawkey and Nunnaker. Umpires—Evans and Moriarty. Time—1h. 50m.

PHILADELPHIA WINS IN CLOSE CONTEST

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Philadelphia won Thursday from Cleveland, 5 to 4, by hitting Good hard in the first two innings. Schauer held Cleveland down until the ninth when a rally netted the visitors three runs. With runners on third and first, and two out, Myers went in and threw out Batters, who batted for Dickinson.

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Philadelphia.....2 3 0 0 0 0 0 5 7 1
Cleveland.....0 0 0 1 0 0 0 3 4 7 5

Batteries—Schauer and Myers, Harvey, Gould, Combe, Dickinson and O'Neill, Deberry. Umpires—McCormick, Nallin and Owen. Time—1h. 31m.

WASHINGTON WINS FROM DETROIT, 4 TO 2

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Washington defeated Detroit, 4 to 2, Thursday and evened up the series. Walter Johnson celebrated the tenth anniversary of his entrance into the American League by producing the hit which gave Washington the winning margin. The score

STUDY MADE OF
DUAL MONARCHY

Italian Patriot's Views on Austria—Various Nations in Empire Now Permeated With Thoughts of Rebellion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—The Unita publishes an interesting statement of the views of Cesare Battisti on the actual state of the Austrian Empire, written in 1915 by that Italian patriot and Austrian subject from the Trentino, who was taken prisoner and executed by the Austrians. The words of the Trentino patriot, states the Unita, are the best corrective for any possible dream of the possibility that a democratic Austria might find a place in a federation of free peoples.

Many people, wrote Signor Battisti, ask if Austria has not some reason for existing and some special function to fulfill in the general interest of Europe. Such people were enunciating, a little late in the day, the theory promulgated some 30 years ago by certain eminent French politicians, and taken up by Francesco Crispi, who made it the basis of his famous slogan, "If Austria did not exist, she would have to be created." Her creation would have been necessary, these people considered, in order to form a buffer between the Latin element and the German and Slav races. He was not of this opinion, wrote Signor Battisti, even with regard to the past; still he would concede that in the past Austria might have fulfilled the function of buffer between the German world, the Slav, and the Latin element. But what might have passed muster 10 or 5 years or even a few months ago, could not do so at the present time, when Austria had become a powder magazine ready to explode.

Austria-Hungary might constitute an element of stability so long as the various nations which went to make it up got on tranquilly together, and were obedient to the Central Government without claiming any national rights. There was a time when the Italians were the only rebels in the Empire. All the other peoples, with the exception of the Poles, adapted themselves to the German or Polish supremacy in Austria, or to the domination of the Magyars in Hungary. They adapted themselves to it because they were either a people without a history or a people without any directing class. For 15 years, from 1873 till 1893, the Minister Taaffe governed with his famous iron ring formed of minor nationalities representing almost exclusively reactionary elements. National consciousness was then largely wanting in the Ruthenians, the Slovenes and the Serbo-Croats; they were not nations, they were herds. Now, however, they were rapidly awakening. Industrialism, the increase of political rights, and finally the great recovery in the Balkans, had been the quickening elements in the national consciousness. Industrialism, penetrating into the most remote provinces, had produced a new educated and leading class which did not like submitting to the moral domination of other nations. The development began in the middle classes and then spread to the people. Capitalism which in other countries only produced class struggle, here produced a national struggle. The movement in the Balkans, however, was the spark which really finally set things ablaze. It was pride of nationality which took hold of all these peoples and they turned against those who, up till the day before, had dominated them.

Before the introduction of universal suffrage into the Austrian Parliament, the Ruthenians had been almost an unknown quantity. They were contented to be represented by big Polish and German landowners, but, with the coming of electoral reform, they sent a group of men to Parliament who came from the ranks of the people, peasants and artisans, and who could not speak a word of German. The only language in which they could address Parliament, and which by way of protest they spoke ostentatiously in discourses of tremendous length, was Ruthenian. The dominant elements were disconcerted, but they would not recognize that they were confronted by a movement which could not be stemmed. They had always been able to dominate by fear or by corrupt means, and they hoped to be able to smother these national sentiments which had been successfully subdued for centuries by the dynastic sentiment. In this they were, however, mistaken. At the outbreak of the war, Austria announced proudly in her official communication that the eastern confines of the monarchy would be well defended by the Ruthenian people. The fury of the Ruthenians would find a barrier in the Ruthenians and their State. Instead of this, the Ruthenians received the armies of the Tsar with open arms, acclaiming them as liberators, helping them in various ways, and declaring in fact that the Russian Empire was preferable to Austrian tyranny. The same disposition on the part of the Ruthenians of Galicia and the Bukovina showed plainly that they wished to follow the Rumanians and the Serbo-Croats.

Even the Rumanians, brothers to the Latin race, and who inhabit a province partly Austrian and partly Hungarian, had in the past submitted timidly to the domination of the Hapsburgs. They had, however, only to see the magnificent resurrection of their country, as it freed itself completely from the Ottoman yoke, they had only to see Rumania take its place among the nations of Europe, to turn rapidly toward the new civilization, feel the attraction of the mother country and take their place among the "unredeemed." Their eyes were no longer turned toward Vienna nor toward Budapest; Bucharest was their beacon light. In the southern territories of the dual monarchy, there was a mixture of Slav races constituting the Serbo-Croats. These Croats used to be anything but popular with the Italians, as they were made the instruments for carrying out Austrian oppression. They used to be the support of the Hapsburg dominion; now they were its implacable enemies. National consciousness has awakened in them and they are also among the "unredeemed." They had seen their mother nation, Serbia, victorious over the Turks, and had seen her become a nation with a future before it, and they had understood that the only progress possible for them was through union with others of their own race. All the nations, in fact, which used to be indifferent or resigned to their fate, and which allowed themselves to be guided by the feudal elements in the Empire, were now permeated with thoughts of rebellion. At the present time, Austria, from whom all the people were endeavoring to escape, could no longer exercise the function of a buffer, but was in a state of disintegration. In order to make an end of national feeling and of chauvinism all states which were artificially constructed must be replaced by states which represent national unity, and correspond to the historical consciousness and the aspirations of the peoples. Each nation must govern its own household and be subject to no other nation, and the problem of the annexation of the unredeemed regions was in reality, a national problem, a problem of the mother country, but the solution of one of these problems of the mother country opened the way to the solution of others and the possibility was seen of the realization of the dream of Mazzini—the federation of the states of Europe. To attain this, there must be states, but by a state must not be understood a conglomeration like Austria, a chaos where there are 10 flags, 10 languages, 10 nations; an amalgamation maintained by force, in which every feeling of patriotism and civilization is suppressed in favor of an unreflecting devotion to the most unpopular dynasty in the world.

ROME INTERVENTIONIST PARTY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—The Roman Committee of the Interventionist Party has circulated all sections of the party throughout the country announcing that a National Congress of the whole party is to be held immediately in Rome. The circular states that the agreement which has united the party in the support of a just war has kept the flame of patriotism burning in the country for the last two years in order to maintain vigilance against the treacherous attempts of those who have endeavored to render the war unpopular and to depress the morale of the people. It is necessary that national meetings should be followed by a national review of the whole of the Interventionist forces in the country which will show the unanimous desire for a strong government and for a war policy which will correspond to the efforts and sacrifices which are being made to establish the rule of democracy for the good of humanity.

ARMY EFFECTIVES BILL PASSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The Senate has adopted the Mourier bill which relates to matters connected with the Army effectives. In a sense, it is a complement to the Dalbiez law, and regulates the position of mobilized men, more particularly of officers, in accordance with the demands of equality of service, tempered by the all-important consideration of obtaining the best results in the national defense. A feature of the new law, which is welcome by all, is the provision which makes for the gradual penetration of headquarters staffs by regimental officers. M. Henry Cheron, in concluding his report, remarked that the Mourier law would result in enforcing more just conditions in the army and consequently in strengthening the organization of the final success of French arms.

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SOCIALIST GROUP
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HERR BERNSTEINMinority Leader Takes Issue
With Majority's Program —
Discusses Alsace-Lorraine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERNE, Switzerland.—Herr Eduard Bernstein, the German Socialist minority leader, has contributed to the Internationale Rundschau, which is published in Zurich, a lengthy criticism of the program of the German majority Socialists as embodied in the memorandum submitted to Stockholm. Not only does he make it clear, despite Herr Scheidemann's assertions to the contrary, that there is by no means complete agreement between the two German groups on the subject of Alsace-Lorraine, but his remarks indicate a wide difference in the whole outlook and aim of the two.

The Alsace-Lorraine question, Herr Bernstein declares, is actually the one on which German Socialist opinion is most sharply divided. While, he writes, the French appeal to the democratic maxim that pure violence never establishes a durable right, and desire that the national right of a population to dispose of itself should be exercised to decide definitely to what state it desires to belong, the German Socialist majority adopts unreservedly for the case of peoples just as much as in the case of things. In so doing, he observes, it is betraying the teaching of Bebel, Liebknecht, Schweitzer, and others, and especially of Friedrich Engels, who, he recalls, wrote in the Neue Zeit in 1892: When German Social Democracy has succeeded to power it will be able neither to exercise nor maintain it without repaying the wrongs committed against other nations by their predecessors in authority. It will be compelled to prepare for the reestablishment of Poland, betrayed so shamefully today by the French bourgeoisie, and it will be compelled to place Northern Schleswig and Alsace-Lorraine in a position to decide freely their political future.

It is very evident, Herr Bernstein continues, that the official German Socialist Party would not think of following Engels' advice if it succeeded to power at the present time, and he goes on to contend that the adoption of the formula "no annexations" would not suffice to eliminate the antagonism created by the Alsace-Lorraine question between German and French Socialists. Such a formula, he points out, would mean leaving everything just as it was before the war, and for Socialists to adopt it would mean the assumption of a conservatism that would render them even more reactionary than the governments of today, and a declaration of the inability of the Socialist International to evolve a better peace program than they.

Herr Bernstein, again, differs widely from the majority group in considering that an investigation of the origins of the war is an essential preliminary to the conclusion of peace. Any Socialist conference which avoided that question would thereby expose itself, he writes, to the reproach of moral cowardice, if not of partiality, and would deprive its decisions of the convincing power they need if they are to exercise a durable influence on public opinion. Neither can the question be solved simply by holding the existing state system, capitalism, imperialism, or other objective powers, responsible for the war. These systems undoubtedly created the conditions which rendered the war possible, and gave birth to the forces that flowed in that direction; but they did not render it a necessity to such an extent that all human responsibility was eliminated. Men are the products of history, but they are not its automatic machines. . . . What must be determined now is the actual responsibility for having kindled the flames.

The settlement of this question of responsibility is also necessary for the fixing of indemnities, Herr Bernstein continues, for, unlike the German majority, he considers the formula of "no war indemnities" inadequate, in that

it makes no provision for reparation. A distinction must be drawn, he writes, between war expenditure incurred by the different countries in consequence of a real, or alleged, necessity for making war, and the war sacrifices that have been imposed on certain peoples by the method of carrying the war into their country.

For the rest, Herr Bernstein's attitude as to the right of people to defend their national existence, is illustrated by the following passage: It would be ridiculous to want to deny the sound socialism of people who, in face of the danger run by their country of being ravaged, mutilated, and deprived of its independence by an insolent band of conquerors, take up arms to defend it against that fate in accord with those parties in their own country whom they would otherwise have been compelled to fight, and whom they would have fought. Finally, in view of the different circumstances in the different countries, he counsels the Socialists assembled at Stockholm not to seek out a formula to be applied to all alike. They have no right, he observes, to facilitate their task by ignoring the difference in the position of Socialists in the different countries, and the differences in the policy of those countries.

PORTUGUESE ARMY
ON FRENCH FRONT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—It was in February last that the first Portuguese troops took up a position in the front lines. Nothing very much, till recently, had been heard of them, but it appears that this was in accordance with their own wish. They wanted to first give proof of their mettle, and this they have done repeatedly, as has been shown by official communiqués. A correspondent of the Matin recently visited the headquarters of General Tamagnini, which consist of a small house in the vicinity of his troops. The Portuguese officers in France, he says, the correspondent, mostly learned their profession in the colonies, while the men went through their war training at the Trarzac camp, near the famous Torres-Vedras lines. Before either officers or men were fit to go into the trenches they had to add to their knowledge the results of the experience which this war had brought and adapt themselves to British tactics. They had an extremely hard time at first, because most of them, having served entirely in Angola and Mozambique, were not used to the weather conditions of a northern winter. They also had to curb their impetuosity in the fighting line and learn to put up with the tediousness of trench warfare. Most of the men, the "searanos" which is the name given to the Portuguese soldiers, are from the mountains of the "seras," fishermen of the coast and cultivators of the low lying lands and they have brought all their native shrewdness, dexterity and vigilance to bear on a type of warfare which was inevitably strange to them. Following the example of the British troops, the Portuguese have made themselves as comfortable dugouts as possible.

In the Portuguese training camps great activity prevails and the Portuguese soldier has made his reputation as a good shot even among the British who, it is well known, are thoroughly proficient snipers.

The Matin correspondent concludes his impressions by saying that a considerable number of Brazilian volunteers have been asked to be allowed to enlist under the purple and green flag of Portugal.

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and Can Those Which Might
Otherwise Go to Waste

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Dr. Luther H. Gulick, president of the Camp Fire Girls, has evolved a plan for saving the occasional crops which go to waste because men and women with regular jobs cannot divert their attention to temporary employment.

"There are many local crops," said Dr. Gulick, "such as strawberries, nuts, red raspberries, blackberries, cherries—they vary with localities—which are near enough the homes of boys and girls to be gathered. Camp Fire Girls and Boy Scouts can have a great time gathering them and putting them up for their families. There are tons of fruits which won't be picked because they are not good enough for commercial purposes, but which could be saved in this way.

"The boys and girls can organize a trip for the morning or afternoon, and gather and can these fruits for their families. The owner of the crop should be given a percentage. Seven of our girls gathered 400 quarts of fruit in one morning, received 2 cents a quart for it, and devoted the afternoon to play."

"These jobs cannot be done by steady workers because they are not steady jobs. But they fit the lives of boys and girls. Apples will be an enormous waste this year. They are delicious dried or converted into apple butter or sauce. A Camp Fire can easily furnish all that its community can use."

When that will get itself a good Scoutmaster and Camp Fire Guardian can do itself good. O. H. Benson, head of the Food Administration canning department, has urged that this be done. In New England, where the orchards were planted to produce small successive crops, this work is particularly feasible."

COAL MINERS ARE
RAISING GARDENS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, N. Y.—It is estimated that more than 5,000 persons have availed themselves of the privilege of using plots apportioned to them by the mining companies in Pennsylvania

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for the purpose of assisting in meeting the demand for more foodstuffs, according to the Anthracite Bureau of Information.

Officials of the companies did not cease their own interest in the project with the planting of these gardens, but are continuing to assist, in the hopes of assuring successful crops. Farmers are offering advice to those cultivating the plots, and every helpful means in being employed to encourage the gardeners.

An evidence of the earnest spirit manifested may be seen by a visit to the land of a coal company near Nanticoke, Pa. There are 1100 plots, each containing one-eighth of an acre, under cultivation. The miner-gardeners have planted a variety of vegetables, but the popular potato is being more largely cultivated than are all the other vegetables combined. In the spring the company provided two carloads of seed potatoes at cost, and a promising crop is confidently looked for.

RICE ACREAGE AND
CROP PROSPECTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BEAUMONT, Tex.—According to the preliminary estimate issued Monday by J. R. Leguene, secretary of the Rice Millers' Association, the total rice acreage in the United States this year is 773,107, as compared with 779,366 acres for 1916. Mr. Leguene's report deals solely with the estimated acreage and not the yield, but it is believed by rice men that the production this season will be far below that of last year because of drought. The following figures show the number of acres planted in the various states: Louisiana, 506,399; Texas, 233,909; Arkansas, 144,699; California, 85,000; Missouri, 400; all other states, 7700.

BANANAS SPOIL IN WAREHOUSES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—Owing to lack of cargo space to convey them to the mainland, about 2000 bunches of bananas are spoiling in local warehouses each week, and the territorial food commissioner has set about to solve the problem of relieving the congestion.

USE OF GASOLINE
IN OKLAHOMA MAY
BE REGULATEDChairman of Defense Council
Says Needless Consumption of
Fluid May Prolong War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Oklahoma, where exist hundreds of gas wells and refineries from which gasoline is manufactured, may be one of the first states to limit the use of gasoline for pleasure purposes.

J. M. Aydelotte, chairman of the State Council of Defense, has given out an interview in which he declares that it may be found necessary to issue gasoline cards limiting the use of the fluid to a certain number of gallons each week for each motor car owner. He expresses the belief that each gallon of gasoline used for pleasure riding may mean a prolongation of the war.

This State has hundreds of refineries manufacturing gasoline from crude oil and also from casing-head gas. Hundreds of gas wells, the production of which formerly went to waste through lack of marketing facilities, are now being connected with refineries which employ the casing-head method of manufacture.

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

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USE OF GASOLINE
IN OKLAHOMA MAY
BE REGULATEDChairman of Defense Council
Says Needless Consumption of
Fluid May Prolong War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Oklahoma, where exist hundreds of gas wells and refineries from which gasoline is manufactured, may be one of the first states to limit the use of gasoline for pleasure purposes.

J. M. Aydelotte, chairman of the State Council of Defense, has given out an interview in which he declares that it may be found necessary to issue gasoline cards limiting the use of the fluid to a certain number of gallons each week for each motor car owner. He expresses the belief that each gallon of gasoline used for pleasure riding may mean a prolongation of the war.

This State has hundreds of refineries manufacturing gasoline from crude oil and also from casing-head gas. Hundreds of gas wells, the production of which formerly went to waste through lack of marketing facilities, are now being connected with refineries which employ the casing-head method of manufacture.

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NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

STOCK MARKET REMAINS STRONG

Specialties Attract Most Attention in a Dull Session of New York Exchange — Boston Trading Almost Featureless

Advances prevailed in the early New York stock market today. Peoples Gas rallied two points from yesterday's depression, and Central Leather was particularly strong. Pittsburgh & Western Virginia preferred rose slightly more than two points, and the common gained nearly a point. Other issues to sell fairly substantially higher this morning were Baldwin and Union Pacific.

There was little of interest in the first few minutes of trading on the Boston stock board today. Telephone sold half a point higher, but Elevated sold half a point lower than a point below its previous closing figure.

Both the New York and Boston stock exchanges will be closed tomorrow.

New York continued on the up grade late in the first half hour.

Central Leather opened up 1 1/2 at 95 1/2, and after receding to 95, advanced a point. American Hide & Leather preferred opened up 1/4 at 64 1/2, and sold well above 64. New Orleans, Texas & Mexico opened up 1/2 at 33 1/2 and advanced 3 points further. Pittsburgh & Western preferred advanced more than 3 points to 65 1/2.

U. S. Steel opened unchanged at 125 1/2, advanced a point and then eased off fractionally. Crucible opened up 1/4 at 83 and advanced more than a point further. American Lined, Marine preferred, Utah Copper and Savage Arms advanced.

Swift moved up a good fraction in Boston. Otherwise the local market continued dull.

Price changes were small and trading was quiet in the early afternoon. The tone was firm at the beginning of the last hour.

DOMINION STEEL IMPROVEMENTS

TORONTO, Canada.—The Dominion Steel Corporation has begun work on the extensive improvements undertaken at its iron ore properties at Wabana, Newfoundland, with the object of increasing its annual output of ore, now about 800,000 tons, to at least 1,500,000 tons a year. The output on the work will be about \$1,500,000.

With the increased capacity of the mine the company expects to be in a position to sell in the United States considerable quantities of the ore, in addition to supplying its own increasing requirements.

FRANCE IS NOW BUYING STEEL

NEW YORK, N. Y.—It is learned that the French Government with the aid of the Iron and Steel committee of the American Iron & Steel Institute, has placed orders for between 60,000 and 70,000 tons of tank and boiler plates. The prices to be paid are 6 cents per pound, Pittsburgh, for the tank plates and 9 cents per pound for the boiler plates which are to be according to Lloyd's specifications.

COTTON MARKET

Reported by Richardson, Hill & Co., New York.

	Open	High	Low	Close
Oct	24.70	25.22	24.63	24.10
Nov	24.70	25.12	24.67	24.10
Dec	24.70	25.12	24.67	24.10
Jan	24.70	25.12	24.67	24.10
Feb	24.70	25.12	24.67	24.10
Mar	24.70	25.12	24.67	24.10
Apr	24.70	25.12	24.67	24.10
May	24.70	25.12	24.67	24.10
June	24.70	25.12	24.67	24.10
July	24.70	25.12	24.67	24.10
Aug	24.70	25.12	24.67	24.10

LIVERPOOL, England.—Spots quiet, prices unchanged; sales 3000 bales; receipts 57,000 bales, including 53,700 American. Middlings 19.50d. Prices for futures fixed. Open: Aug.-Sept. 17.57, Oct.-Nov. 16.95, Jan.-Feb. 16.30, March-April 16.12, at 1:45 p. m. Fair American middlings 20.08d., good middlings 19.65d., middlings 19.35d., low middlings 18.90d., good ordinary 17.95d., ordinary 17.45d.

COTTON MILLS TO CURTAIL

LIVERPOOL, England.—Production of the Lancashire cotton mills is to be cut 40 per cent. it is said.

WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau.

BOSTON AND VICINITY

Fair and cooler tonight; Saturday fair; light northwest winds.

For Southern New England: Fair tonight and Saturday; somewhat cooler tonight.

For Northern New England: Fair tonight and Saturday; cooler tonight, except warm on the eastern coast of Maine.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m. 76.10 a. m. 76.12 noon 73.

IN OTHER CITIES

Albany 74, New Orleans 76, Buffalo 76, New York 76, Chicago 72, Philadelphia 72, Cincinnati 68, Pittsburgh 68, Cleveland 68, Portland, Me. 74, Des Moines 70, Portland, Ore. 70, Jacksonville 80, San Francisco 86, Kansas City 76, St. Louis 76, Nashville 76, Washington 76.

ALMAZAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises 4:35, High water, Sun sets 7:02, 11:05 a. m. 11:26 p. m. Length of day, 14:24; Moon falls 12:11 a. m.

LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS AT 7:32 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK.—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Ajax Rubber	67	67	67	67
Allis-Chalmers	29 3/4	31 1/2	29 3/4	31
Am Ag Chem	92	92	91 3/4	91 3/4
Am B Sugar	93	94	93	93 1/2
Am Can	48 1/4	49	48 1/4	48 1/2
Am Car Fr	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
Am Cot Oil	39 3/4	39 3/4	39 3/4	39 3/4
Am H & L	15	15 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/2
Am H & L pt.	64 1/2	66 1/2	64 1/2	65 1/2
Am Ice Sec	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Am Ice Sec pt.	54	54	54	54
Am Int Corp	57	57	56 1/2	56 3/4
Am Lined	27	28 1/2	27	27 1/2
Am Lins'd pt.	63	65 1/2	63	65
Am Loco	73	73 1/2	72 1/2	72 3/4
Am Loco pt.	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Am Smelt'g	104	104 1/2	104	104
Am Steel	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Am Steel pt.	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Am Sugar	122 1/2	122 1/2	122	122
Am Tel & Tel.	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
Am Woolen	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am Writ pt.	40	41 1/2	40	40
Am Zinc	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Anacosta	77 1/2	78 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
Asso Oil	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
Atchison	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Atchison pt.	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
At Gulf	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Bald Loco	74 1/2	75 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
Balt & Ohio	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
Barrett Co.	107	107	107	107
Barrett Co. pt.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Batopiles	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Beth Steel	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Brook R T	59	59 1/2	59	59 1/2
Bruna Term	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Butte & Sup	38	38	38	38
Butterick	12 1/2	12 1/2	1 1/2	12 1/2
Cal Petrol	19 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2
Cal Petrol pt.	51	51	51	51
Can Pacific	161 1/2	161 1/2	160 1/2	160 1/2
Can Pac pt.	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Cer de Pas	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Chan Motor	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Ches & Ohio	60	60 1/2	60	60 1/2
CM & St Paul	69 1/2	71 1/2	69 1/2	71 1/2
CM & St Paul pt.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Chi R I & Pac	35	35	35	35
Chi R I & Pac pt.	59	59 1/2	58 1/2	58 3/4
Chi R I & Pac pt.	73	73 1/2	73	73 1/2
Chi & G West	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Chi & N W	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Chile Cop	20	20 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Chino Cop	56	56 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
CCC & St L	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Col Fuel	50 1/2	51 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/2
Col Gas & El.	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Col South	26	26	26	26
Corn Prod	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Corn Prod pt.	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Cruc Steel	83	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
Cruc Steel pt.	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Cuban CS	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Cuban CS pt.	83	83	83	83
Elkhorn	34	34 1/2	34	34 1/2
Elkhor	24 1/2	25	24 1/2	24 1/2
Erie	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Erie pt.	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
F M & S	5	5	5	5
F M & S pt.	52	52	52	52
Fisher Body	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Gas W & W	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Gen Electric	155 1/2	155 1/2	154 1/2	154 1/2
Gen Motors	115 1/2	115 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
Gt Nor Ore	34 1/2	35 1/2	34	34 1/2
Gt Nor pt.	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Has & Bar Car	38	38 1/2	38	38 1/2
Ill Central	103	103 1/2	103	103 1/2
Inspiration	58	58 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Int Con Cor	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Int C Cor pt.	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Int Ag Corp	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
Int Mer Mar	28 1/2	29	28 1/2	28 1/2
I Mer Mar pt.	87 1/2	89	87 1/2	87 1/2
In Nickel C	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
In Paper	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Kenne Cop	44	44 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Lack Steel	93 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Laclede Gas	98	98	98	98
Lchigh Val	44	44	43 1/2	43 1/2
Louis & N	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Max Motor	35	35 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Maxwell 2pt.	24 1/2	25	24 1/2	24 1/2
Mex Petrol	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Miami	39	39	39	39
Midvale St	59 1/2	59 1/2	59	59
M & S N W	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
MSP & SSM pt.	117	117	117	117
Mo & K T	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
Mo Pacific	33	33 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Mo Pacific pt	57	57	56 1/2	56 1/2
Mon Power	90	90	90	90
Nat Acme	35	35	35	35
Nat Condit.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Nat Enamel	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Nevada Con	23	23	23	23
NY Central	88 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
NOT & M	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
NY N H & H	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
NY Dock	19	19 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
North Pac	102	102	101 1/2	101 1/2
N S Steel	98	99	98	99
O Cities Gas	58	58 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Ohio Fuel	51	51	51	51
Ont Silver	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Overs BotM	89	89	89	89
Pan Am P & T	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Panna	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Peoples Gas	74	74	74	74
Pitts Coal	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
P Coal pt.	120	120	120	120
P & W Va	33 1/2	34 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
P & W Va pt.	64	64	64	64
Ray Con	28 1/2	28 1/2	28	28
Reading	95 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Rep 1 & S	91 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Rep 1 & S pt.	104	104	104	104
Royal Dutch	64	64 1/2	64	64
Rumely	134	134	134	134
Ry Steel Sp	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Savage Arms	94	94	94	94
Saxon Motor	19	19	19	19

BOSTON CURE

	High	Low	Last Sale
American Oil	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Bay State Gas	80	80	80
Boston Ely	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Boston Montana	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
Calumet Jerome	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Champion	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Cons Copper Mines	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Copper Springs	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Cortez Asso Mines	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Crystal Copper	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Denbigh	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
First Nat Copper	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Fortuna	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Gold Cup	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Gold Cup pt.	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
Homa O	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Int Mount	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Iron Cap	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Jordan Venture	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Majestic	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Maxim	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Mex Met	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Mont Cup	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Mojave Tungsten	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Nevada Douglas	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
New Cornelia	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
New Era	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
North Star	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Oklahoma	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Pallada	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Pioneer	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Porcupine Premier	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Rilla Mining	35	35	35
Stewart	35	35	35
Tuxpan	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Utah National	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Zinc	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2

CHICAGO BOARD

	Open	High	Low	Close
at-	2.25	2.30	2.25	2.27
... 1.18%		1.18%	1.17%	1.17%
... 1.16		1.16%	1.15%	1.15%
... .61		.61%	.60%	.60%
... .60%		.61%	.60%	.60%
... .61	
.....	41.65		41.65	41.65
.....21.62	21.97		21.50	21.95
.....21.75	22.10		21.62	22.10

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SINKING OF KLEBER
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—The loss of the cruiser Kleber by mine explosion between Dakar and Brest is announced, officially, in the French press. In the account of the sinking of the ship given by one of the naval officers on board to the Matin, he says that, as soon as the Kleber began to list heavily, the captain gave the order launch all the boats and rafts and the "sauve qui peut" was sounded. The crew hurriedly launched the lifeboats, but two of these, lowered too hurriedly, fell heavily on the water and sank. The rafts which had been taken on board at Dakar and each of which can hold 20 men easily, were of the greatest service. A number of the sailors, at such a moment as this, risked their lives to save parrots and other birds which they had on board; the head steward could not be parted from his little monkey. The crew's mascot, a small goat, was among the first to be put in safety. They say the purser's dog which had followed his master, helped to save two sailors. Nearly up to his neck in water the captain remained calmly at his post on the quarter deck. A few minutes before 6 o'clock, our splendid ship which had escaped so many dangers listed heavily to starboard and sank by the head. Caught by the swirl of the water the captain sank, but rising to the surface he was seen swimming among the debris. From the rafters of the rafts there were shouts: "Get on the rafts, there is plenty of room, captain! But he refused. "Look after yourselves," he said, "I'll be all right." I do not know how he managed it, but we had the immense satisfaction of seeing him on land afterwards. That's an officer for you, we would go anywhere with him!

CONCERNING SALE OF TIMBER
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—It is officially announced that an order has been issued by the Controller of Timber Supplies which prohibits the sale of timber without a license from the controller. The order does not apply to sales of real property and no license is required for purchases by a single buyer not exceeding £300 in value for three months. It is further announced that the order is intended to prevent the purchase of standing timber with a view to holding it for higher prices. There is no intention of restricting the sale of timber for felling within a reasonable time by persons who have the necessary plant and resources. No objection will be raised to auctions being held, subject to the subsequent obtaining of a permit by the proposed buyer. Sales by tender would, however, appear to be preferable. The Home Grown Timber order fixes maximum prices for timber of ordinary qualities leaving other grades to be sold at proportionate prices in accordance with trade custom.

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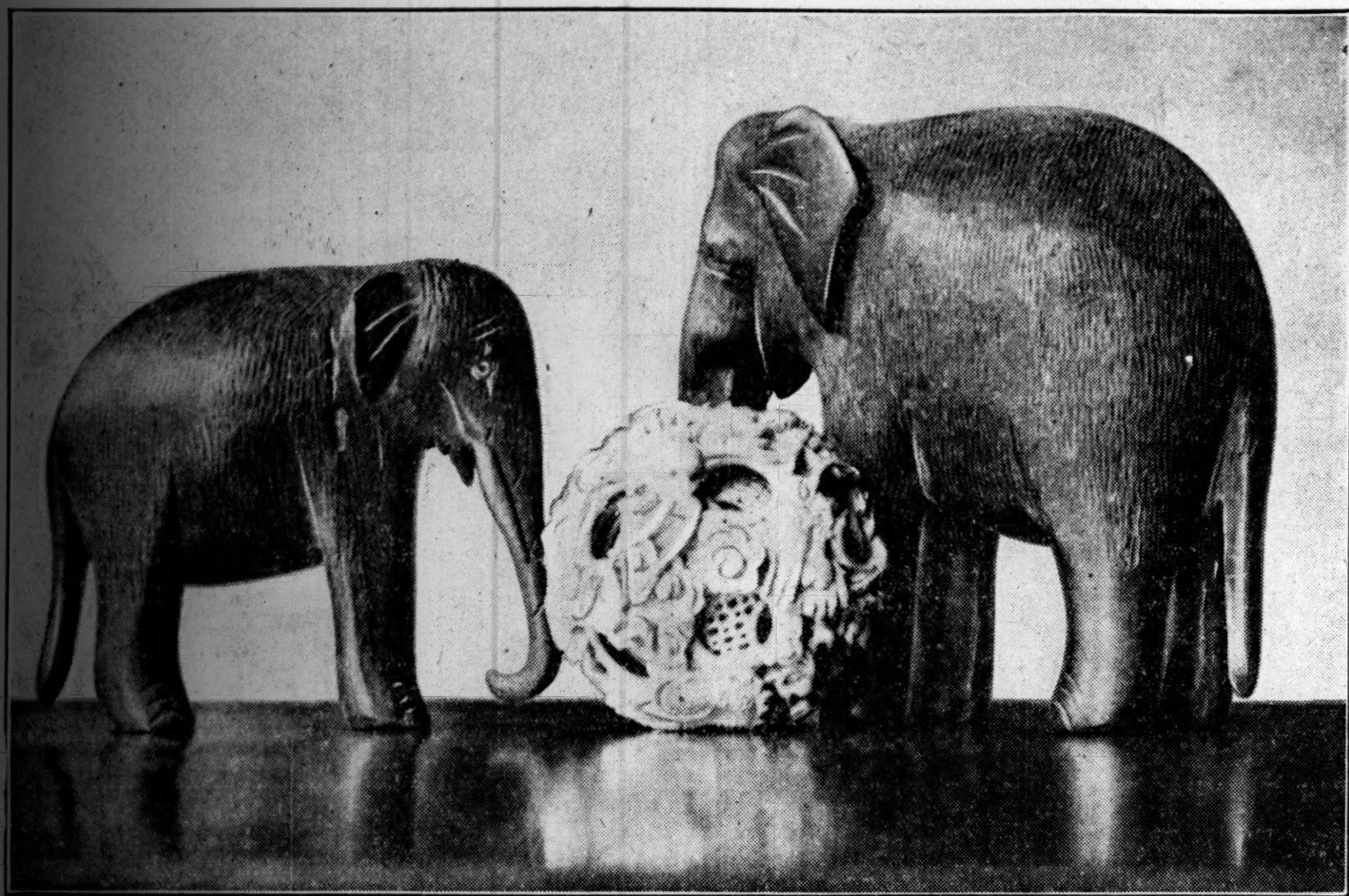
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FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

A Chinese Ivory Ball



Ebony elephants and an ivory ball

Photographed for The Christian Science Monitor

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The above group represents a mother elephant, a baby elephant, and an ivory ball. The ball is made out of an elephant's tusk, which was imported into Canton from Ceylon. A Chinese workman bought a piece of the ivory, cut it into the form of a sphere a few inches thick, and then worked it into its present form. The ball is carved on the out-

side with 14 holes, entwined by two of the most weird dragons imaginable, with scales, legs, whiskers, and two pairs of beady eyes which glare at each other across the central hole. They are beautifully designed and would of themselves make the ball valuable; but, when it is seen that, inside this globe, is another also richly carved, that there are 10 more, one within the other, all carved and all loose, and that they must have been

made inside because there is no flaw in the outer one, then it begins to occur to one that something remarkable is present.

These balls take a man months to make and are worth more than their weight in gold. But how are they made? The secret was told to the writer by a Chinaman, wrinkled and yellow, who had a look in his sharp little brown eyes as if many more strange things were within, unknown

to the western world. First of all, he said, 14 holes are bored in the solid ball, at equal distances apart, perfectly smooth and round and all meeting in the middle. Into one of these a tiny instrument like a hoe is put down nearly to the bottom, and turned round and round until, at the bottom of the conical hole, is cut a little circular gallery. The next hole is treated in the same way at exactly the same depth; and so on, until all the galleries meet and the center of the globe is cut free and can be heard rattling about in the middle. It is then easy to carve it by moving it about, so that each side in turn can be seen down a hole. Then the hoe is put in again and another shell cut loose, so as to surround the little carved center. This is twisted about and ornamented in the same way and so on, until, finally, there are 12 loose carved shells one within the other. No wonder the baby elephant looks so surprised and the mother so thoughtful. She is thinking how to change the subject when her child asks for the explanation.

The Story of the Fireplace

From the smoky fire of wood or peat, set in the middle of the living room of the cottage, or the great hall of the castle, to the elaborately developed product of the Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth centuries, with its surround of marble columns, pilasters beautifully carved or richly inlaid, is a far cry. The story of the English fireplace is a long one. Bound up with this fireplace are the associations of generations of family and community life, and in its development can be traced the domestic, social, and industrial history of communities and nations. One cannot deal with any piece of home furnishing without also bringing into it the study of the styles of furniture, tapestry, porcelain, pottery, and the dress of the period, so closely interrelated are all of them; because all are controlled by the social and political trend of the period, world-wide in extent. In no object of household architecture is this more true than with the fireplace. A knowledge of the political and social history of the periods will enhance the pleasure of such study, and make the simplest article of household furnishing pregnant with a meaning hitherto undreamed of.

"From earliest times, to well through the Middle Ages, the common hall of the castle is the one feature which stands out the most conspicuously in domestic literature. This was the banqueting hall of the palace or manor house, the dining hall of the college, hospital or bed house, the horse-place of the yeoman, and the single living room of the cottager," states the author of "The English Fireplace and its Accessories," L. A. Shuffrey.

These rooms were usually open to the roof, the smoke cutting out through a hole or joint of the tiles. Yet uncomfortable as this smoke was, chimneys were not in general use until well into the Sixteenth Century. In some of the literature of the Eleventh Century, there is mention of chimneys, and in some of the old castles chimney pieces were found. "The central hearth had been removed to the wall, framed in by wood and recessed by a sloping wall, and jambs. There is even a hood, just covering the hearth, with column supports."

Of the old central hearths, still remaining, one of the finest examples is that in the great hall of Penhurst Place, the home of Sir Philip Sidney. It takes little imagination to see the gay yuletide company dancing around this fire, the flames from the huge logs playing fantastic tricks with their shadows, and sending them into the gloom of the distant corners.

There is evidence that the chimney fireplace came into use first in the chambers. These old chamber fireplaces are undoubtedly direct descendants of the old Greek and Roman braziers, used later in Spain, Italy, France, early Saxon England, and even later. They were often huge brass basins, some elaborately carved, on high legs or low bases, filled with embers, burning coals, seaweed, etc., around which the lady and her maidens sat and gossiped or worked.

The Normans are credited with introducing the first fireplaces of modern type, set against the wall. The first had, hoods which carried the smoke to an aperture of stone, and

were often lavishly carved. The Gothic style, with Ionic supports, is in evidence in these early screens. The fire had to be covered at night. An edict by William the Conqueror provides for this, by the ringing of the bell at 8 of the evening. This couvre-feu, of course, is the origin of the curfew bell.

As the social order changed, and the class lines became more distinct, the hearth was placed upon a raised dais, the opening was wider, the surrounds protruded more, and only the lord and lady gathered about the hearth. Luxury increased and the inglenook for protection against drafts became popular. Of this Guy Cadigan Rothery says, in his interesting book, "Chimney-pieces and Inglenooks": "As a thing of actual utility, the chimney-corner saw its heyday in the Middle Ages, when the hearth was raised one or more steps from the floor, the wing walls brought well into the hall, and even turned at right angles for a short distance when they reached the end of the hearthstone, thus producing a perfect recess, while the hood was placed high enough to enable a man to stand upright within it. But, when builders began to improve on their methods, and such comforts as door screens, paneled walls and heavy tapestries were introduced, the day of the cozy corner was waning. The wing walls gradually dwindled away to column supports or mere wall pilasters, with brackets extending under the projecting hoods. In inns and the living rooms of farmhouses, however, the chimney corner still continued to be required, and was prolonged long after such things had been discarded when new mansions were being built or old ones remodeled."

The Tudor and Stuart monarchs did much to advance the development of the fireplace. It reached its highest point of artistic perfection in the reign of the Georges, and, with the beginning of the Nineteenth Century, the decline began, and not until the latter part of that century did it begin to come into its own again. In the reign of Henry VIII, Italian ornament became the fashion, brought from Italy by the Italian artists. But it remained for Queen Elizabeth to make the chimneypiece the object of lavish display, and the central object of the room.

Mr. Shuffrey thus continues: "It was in connection with the late Gothic and Tudor fireplaces that the elaborate brick chimneys were introduced which became such a feature in the buildings of the Sixteenth Century." In chimneypieces and hall screens, elaborate oak work was produced. The caryatides for supports were used, and the Italian strap-work became common as a means of decoration. "The well-proportioned column with base and capital had less attraction than the pilaster. . . . The grace of the caryatides . . . were apt to be passed over in favor of the terminal," declares Mr. Rothery.

"At the first stages of the style under consideration, stone was in general request. It was part of the tradition. Then, towards the middle of the Sixteenth Century, no doubt as a result of the paneling of the walls, wood came into general favor, sometimes for the whole visible part of the

structure. . . . Plaster was also sometimes called into service, though this was nearly always in combination with wood employed in the entablature, the fireplace frame itself being of stone."

After the introduction of coal as fuel, the fire basket was introduced, and with this the reduction of the size of the fireplace. This was made up for in the over-mantels, jambs, and surrounds. Inigo Jones was responsible for much of the panel work in the rooms. The finest of his work may be seen at Wilton House in Salisbury. "His chimneypieces were moderate in size, having a slight projection, square openings, and fairly pure classic members. He preferred the pilaster to the pillar. . . . The fanciful shaping and decoration of the Tudor era was discarded in favor of plain moldings or 'cuttings, lions' masks, and reasonable slender swags and sprays," states Mr. Rothery. On the other hand, his successor, Sir Christopher Wren, and his master carver, Gringling Gibbons, leaned towards the elaborate, over-ornate element of the Italian style. His fireplaces were loaded with ornament, like his walls. Some of his best work is to be seen in Hampton Court. The large panels decorated with oil paintings, the interspaces festooned with garlands in plaster, the low fireplace, and the elaborate over-mantel panel mark this period."

With the advent of Robert Adam, there was a return to the simple classical style. "For decoration, the Tudor era was discarded in favor of plain moldings or 'cuttings, lions' masks, and reasonable slender swags and sprays,'" states Mr. Rothery. On the other hand, his successor, Sir Christopher Wren, and his master carver, Gringling Gibbons, leaned towards the elaborate, over-ornate element of the Italian style. His fireplaces were loaded with ornament, like his walls. Some of his best work is to be seen in Hampton Court. The large panels decorated with oil paintings, the interspaces festooned with garlands in plaster, the low fireplace, and the elaborate over-mantel panel mark this period."

"In the main," declares Mr. Rothery, "the work of the Nineteenth Century was poor, and such exceptional examples as we do possess are imitative. . . . The mason turned out marble chimneypieces by the score, or, what was worse, manufactured the separate members wholesale, to be fitted by the builders as their sense of taste or regard to economy dictated. It was the age of the grate maker and the boxed marble mantelpiece. . . . From 1880 to 1900 may be termed a period of revivals. Chimneypieces in the Renaissance, the Louis Quatorze, Quinze and Seize, the Jacobean, Georgian and Adam styles were designed for public, semipublic, and private buildings." There is now a marked revival of the inglenook, especially in country houses, and with it the use of brick, cement, artificial stone and blocks, terra cotta, glazed and unglazed. Much is hoped for in this tendency in bringing back the best of the old and ushering in innovations in style, built upon the motifs of the past.

Jam Which Requires No Sugar

Stone 2 pounds of dates, put into a preserving pan with 1½ pints of water, 1 ounce preserved ginger, 1 pint 1/2 lemon jelly square. Simmer for ½ hour. (Lemon juice and rind may be added if liked.) This makes 4½ pounds of delicious, nutritious and cheap jam.

The Spinning of the American Indian

"It is rather interesting, in view of the fact that America has been paying so much attention of recent years to the developing of her industries and the perfecting of manufacturing methods in general, to note the extremely primitive and elementary method of spindle spinning, still to be seen among the Indians of the Northwest," said Miss Mary Lois Kissel to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. Miss Kissel, who has been a member of the field staff of the American Museum of Natural History, and has contributed articles on this and other subjects of somewhat similar interest to the American Anthropologist and other such publications, delights in exploring and is deeply interested in the Indian industries, which she has made a specialty of investigating.

"The North American Indian is not the only one of the aboriginal peoples, however, to contribute to the fund of textile lore; the ancient peoples of other continents, as well, have added their offerings to it. Spinning, as it evolved during the early ages in Asia; warp beaming, as it worked itself out in ancient Europe; shedding, as it expanded in inner Africa, in ancient Egypt and parts of Asia; all reveal interesting solutions to industrial problems," she continued. "The methods employed in decorative pattern weaving, by ancient civilizations in the Old World, are just beginning to be known through excavations in the Mediterranean basin and neighboring areas; also the modes of effecting textile ornamentation, employed by ancient civilizations in the New World, that is, in Mexico and Peru, for instance, have, so far, only been touched upon."

"In North America alone, there are four distinct types of spinning to be found, and some half a dozen types of weaving in use by the Indian textile workers. Also, they have most interesting devices for warping, for shedding, for pattern making, and, in addition, countless secrets for dyeing, all of which are of great interest to the student of industrial technology. The anthropological field is rich in examples of primitive invention. It seems strange to me that, although these aboriginal peoples in North America have made valuable contributions to mechanical knowledge in the field of textiles, none of our great museums have assembled these facts for the benefit of the textile student. Material from isolated regions has been installed in a fragmentary way by a few museums, but no systematic assemblage of textile technology and art has been attempted."

"Regarding this new form of spinning, that I found among the Indians of the Northwest, I shall have to tell you about them, just as I wrote in the American Anthropologist," continued Miss Kissel. "It is quite a different type from that employed in the Old World and South America, also from that of Mexico, Central America, Asia, Africa and the Pacific islands. This has changed some-

what, I have learned, from the earlier practices."

"Formerly, the spinner squatted upon a mat on the floor, grasped the huge spindle in both hands, raised it to an oblique position, and began to twist it. First, however, she had prepared for her spinning by rolling the wool with her hand over her thigh, splicing on more wool, and so continuing this rolling and splicing until she had a long, loosely made roving which, as she completed it, she deposited in a basket or in a pile beside her. One end of it she then passed through a tension ring, which may have been a small circle fashioned of wicker work or, perhaps, a piece of wood or of stone, with a round hole pierced through it. This was usually suspended from the ceiling or from a point high up on the wall, in order to give a long stretch between it and the spindle. This end of the roving that was put through the tension ring was then twisted tightly and attached to the upper arm of the spindle."

"The spinner's twirling motion twists the freshly drawn roving, then the

upper end of the spindle is swung upward and backward, thus bringing the next draft of roving through the tension ring and permitting, after the spindle end is again dropped to position, that the loosely sagging and already twisted yarn be wound upon the spindle. This the spinner accomplishes by lacing the yarn back and forth in large oval coils on the upper part of the shaft, at the same time lifting and lowering the spindle from the oblique to the vertical, and vice versa, while it is still revolving. When the spindle is full, she unwinds it into a basket, and then later winds it again, this time into huge balls."

"The Indian woman spinner of today has discarded her mat and taken to a chair, as making for comfort. Also, she puts another chair before her and uses that, in place of the old-time tension ring, by drawing her roving over the upper edge of its back. This makes the work much easier, but the quality of the yarn is not improved by it; instead, the product is much coarser. The process, too, is very slow. But it is exceedingly interesting to see."

Such a Good Blueberry Dish

"I am always glad when the blueberry season comes around," says the Girl Who Keeps House, "for I know how to make a most delicious dish with them. It is one that we used to have at home when I was a child, and I have always liked it very much indeed. It is a simple dish and very easily made. I have found too, that the friends to whom I serve it, here in this little apartment, like it quite as well as I do; at least they all like it and are glad to have it again."

"It has no name; I do not know what to call it, but I suppose it might be described as a sort of a baked dumpling. I make a dough first, just as for baking powder biscuit. For that I sift together 2 cups of flour, 2 slightly rounded teaspoons of baking powder and a teaspoon of salt, and rub into it 2 tablespoons of shortening. Then I mix it to a dough with milk; it takes, I should say, about ¾ of a cup, I cannot tell you exactly. The dough I roll out quite thin, being careful to have no holes in it. There is usually enough to be cut into six fairly large pieces."

"Before I begin to mix the dough, I wash and pick over my blueberries very carefully, and drain them, though not too much; it is wise to have them wet. When the pieces of dough are ready—and they should be approximately round or square in form—I pile up as many berries as I can in the center of each and sprinkle them generously with sugar. Then I gather up the edges of the dough carefully and fold them over, so that all the berries are covered up. I prick the dough in several places, near the top, and put the dumplings in a pan and bake them in a good oven, being sure to brown them well."

"These should be eaten hot and, as they are what one might call quite

filling, they are excellent to serve for a luncheon or supper dish, after a not too hearty salad or something of that sort."

"The way that we used to eat them at home was to cut them in two, horizontally around the edges or side, and turn the top over into the inside. Then we buttered all the dough part that appeared, sprinkled sugar over it, and they were ready to eat. The middle, where the berries are, is deep and filled with rich juice and the whole thing is delicious, so I always thought, and I still do. Just try it for yourself sometime, and see if you do not agree with me."

"I have made something similar with other berries and fruits, with strawberries and blackberries and raspberries, also with apples—you need to cut them up into very small pieces to have it good—and rhubarb. But, although they are good, they can none of them equal the blueberries, in my opinion."

Fruit Punch

For 20 persons, take 1 fresh pineapple of medium size, or a pint can of preserved pineapple, cut into small pieces. To 1½ pounds of sugar, add 2 cups of cold water, and put on stove. Boil from 10 to 15 minutes (after boiling begins). Pour the hot sirup over the pineapple, and let stand at least 12 hours (24 is not too long). An hour before serving, add the juice of 6 oranges and 4 lemons. If not acid enough, add another lemon and 2 quarts of water. Flavor with crushed strawberries, candied cherries or grape fruit as preferred. Stir well to thoroughly mix, and, lastly, add ice and let stand until cool. If not quite right, add sugar or water to taste. Before adding water, remember that the melting ice will make some difference. The secret of a delicious punch is to make a sirup of the sugar.

Periods and the Fashions

An interesting talk about the effect of current history upon the fashions for men and women was given recently by Miss Ethelwyn Miller of the department of domestic science and arts in the University of Chicago's school of education. To understand why certain fashions prevail at certain times, why the dress is full or narrow, why buttons appear more as a decoration at one time than at another, why one kind of cloth is much in evidence at one time rather than another, requires more knowledge of history than at first appears. That this knowledge is not possessed even by those who set the fashions, is the more pity, to say nothing of those who have to conform to those fashions. "Fashions are influenced by many circumstances," stated Miss Miller.

"When we look at a man's hat," she said, "we see a band on the outside which in no way, despite the boasted utilitarianism of his costumes, could be considered of any practical use. Yet, at one time, it was decidedly useful. When clothing was first worn, skins were put upon the head for protection. To keep them on, things were laced in and out of the piece at the back or side, and this was the beginning of the hat. Today the utility of the band is gone, save only in a few sport hats, but the band remains. On the inside of the men's hats is always a little lacing with a bow, holding together the inner hat band. This was the next step toward fastening on the man's hat. Today the lacing persists, although its real utility is small. It is called the buffer. The V-shaped cut in the collar of the coats originated when collars were worn buttoned high up around the throat, so that when the coat lay back it would set well. The tailored coat is not intended to be turned up, but the 'V' remains."

"The man's coat opens on the opposite side from the woman's. This is because the men needed to get at their swords quickly, when they wore the long military cape or coat. The woman carried her baby on her left arm, doing her work in the field or house with her right. The button on the coat sleeve was at first utilitarian. When riding on horseback, it was often necessary to put back the coat for action. A set of buttons was put on the sleeves, and to this the coat or cape was fastened. The need is gone, but the button remains for decorative purposes. So it is with the embroidery upon the hose of men and women. The stockings were first made of large pieces of cloth, roughly fitted to the foot and ankle, and fastened together at the darts with embroidery. The stitching remains, but the need has gone."

"That the fashions of men have always been influenced by those of women,

history proves. "In the Renaissance," continued Miss Miller, "men wore tight-fitting trousers, and the women narrow sleeves. In the Sixteenth Century, fuller clothing for both was in fashion. Now there is a reason for all of this. At no time in the history of the world were people more awake to the beauties of nature, the joy of living, the richness of the world's treasures than being poured out lavishly by travelers; literature was impregnated with the beauty of the old legends, colorful silks and velvets and jewels of the court ladies, and by rich eastern customs; and the western clothing took on all this richness. But, as men were the more active and doing the more picturesque things, their dress was even more lavish than that of the women; yet both were much alike in lavish expenditure of cloth, in variety of fabric, rich brocades, velvets, embroidery, jewels, elaborateness of decoration of every kind."

"Then the rococo style of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth centuries followed, with hoops and enormous sleeves, so that it was almost impossible for two persons to sit upon the same settle; later came in the large chairs. It was the expression of the frivolity of the age in dress. The Second Empire brought the crinoline, with all that it entailed. It was necessary to have something to hold up the great fullness in the dress. Men had to follow this fashion, for men and women must harmonize in appearance when together. In 1838, all units of custom were nearer to a natural method of dressing than it had ever been, and this was true all over the world."

"Then came the reaction and, with the expanding sphere of woman, skirts became ten and a half yards wide, requiring petticoats lined with horsehair, and those starched stiffly to hold them out; as many as six were sometimes tier after tier of ruffles, in six lengths of skirt. The Empress Eugenie once appeared with 103 tiny ruffles on a gown. This means a great deal of labor in making. Dress reform after dress reform rolled over England and the United States. Among them came the bloomer dress by Amelia Bloomer, which probably would have been a success had it not been for an ardent, though innocent, innovator, who seized upon the fashion as so practical that he decided to uniform all his employees in it. This put an end to it, save for a few daring women, and later, by many years, when college women reverted to it for sport purposes."

"The pre-Raphaelites adopted the

Empire style, and the loose Greek costumes came into vogue, harking back in natural lines, discarding high heels for sandals. Wonderful combinations in green and yellow were evolved, in their effort to imitate nature. In the United States a National Dress Reform Association was formed, which endeavored to do away with all excessive or extreme styles, such as fancy vests on men and high heels on women."

"Not, however, until the World's Fair in Chicago, was there any marked result in dress reform. Then the tailored suit, the rainy day short skirt came into use to stay. From that time on, there has been a steady advance in the practicality of dress for street and business. This has been due to the increase in the number of women going into industry. As women have more and more taken up men's work, their dress has tended to approach the styles of men. The most striking result of this movement is the Russian blouse, the Norfolk coat, and the plaited skirt, adapted to any figure, which with few alterations remains. This has greatly helped the business women and factory workers to dress in some degree in the prevailing style, yet within their means."

Miss Miller pointed out the effect of wars upon the dress of men and women. At the time of the French Revolution all forms of dress in France that smacked of aristocracy were impossible. In America, the red was changed for the blue with the men. The women were influenced much in their dress by the presence of the gay young French officers in their bright uniforms, and the dress of the women became elaborate. In England, the Indian hunting skirt and moccasins were popular."

Today we find a great change in attitude. Everything is studied from the practical service side. "In America alone, there are thousands of women wearing overalls on the farm and in the shop. In England thousands are wearing men's clothes to work in the factories. In Russia the soldier's costume is being donned by large numbers of women. In Germany the women are wearing men's attire in industry. This is going to have a tremendous effect upon the dress of men and women, for women are learning how comfortable and serviceable is the man's costume when at work."

Whatever may come out of this war in the effect upon the fashions of dress for men and women, that it is sure to be toward fewer changes in styles, and more serviceability in the dress of both, is the prediction of the most thoughtful artists."



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"Wait Thou Only Upon God"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MORTALS live in a constant state of expectation. Daily, even hourly, the human mind is, perhaps unconsciously, expecting the next event, however trivial it may be. When we begin to scrutinize thought it is startling to find how entirely anticipation, of good as well as evil, is based on material circumstances or conditions over which mortals believe they have no control. This dependence, futile from the very nature of matter's unreliability, leads to constant disappointment and suffering; and it was probably the unhappy experiences through which he had passed which induced David to look to divine Love for comfort and help, and drew from him the words, "My soul, wait thou only upon God; for my expectation is from him." He was learning to look to God, Spirit, as the only source or origin of true existence and of all that belongs to or concerns man. Christian Science emphasizes this teaching, and as we begin to assimilate the spiritual facts set before us, we learn to look for results from no other cause but God, and to realize that neither a sense entertained of man as mortal, nor material conditions, can be the source of anything that is real or true in our lives. "Man is more than a material form with a mind inside," Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy says in Science and Health (p. 258), "which must escape from its environments in order to be immortal. Man reflects infinity, and this reflection is the true idea of God."

It may be pleasure or pain, happiness or sorrow that we seem to be experiencing through certain people or conditions, but the seeming good is as unstable and unreal as the seeming evil, so long as we are considering it the outcome of anything mortal or material. This was clearly illus-

trated in the life of David when he depended on the favor of Saul for prosperity, and Saul's love changed to hatred causing David to flee and live the life of a hunted outlaw. And again when his happiness seemed bound up in the life of the child he was impotent to save. When, however, false dependence is supplanted, even in a slight degree, by the understanding gained through Christian Science, that everything man has, is, or experiences, comes to him from God, divine Love, we are enabled to see through and above this untrue human sense of life.

Turning from the utterly false concept of existence, which includes a belief in the reality of evil as well as of good, we learn to recognize and rely only on the great truth that because God is infinite, good is the only actual and real. To do this may not seem easy at first, but practical application of the words of David quoted above will quickly bring an immeasurable reward. Relying intelligently on God as the cause of every effect, knowing that He is divine Principle and that nothing but good can emanate from Him, a radical transformation in one's outlook is effected. Instead of gazing doubtfully into the future the individual looks forward serenely confident that so long as he is spiritual instead of corporeal sense guides him, he will never fail to prove that only good awaits him. Changes in human conditions can no longer disturb as they used to do before he learned that all that is real comes from "the Father of lights, with whom is no variableness" and whose every gift is wholly good and perfect.

Human beings do not grow callous or indifferent through this sense of expectation, but are filled with a buoyancy and poise born of the absence of

fear. Through understanding more of spiritual facts the level of human happenings is raised far above what a mere human sense of expectation would possibly anticipate. This spiritual sense will, in spite of every obstacle, continue to reach up and out, exchanging every human concept for a divine, every material concept for a spiritual, and every mortal concept for an immortal one. In the degree that this is done a permanent sense of peace is gained, which the variable nature of mortal conditions becomes more and more powerless to disturb. But to expect good only is unreasonable when we are believing that good and evil exist side by side, and though inclined to believe that good is the more powerful, are yet doubtful as to the final issue; and this is by no means an unusual attitude of the human mind. Hence the word optimism, "the doctrine that everything has been ordered for the best," is often used in the sense of hopefulness in spite of unfavorable conditions. Whereas it is true optimism to expect good, and good only, through the understanding that the universe of a creator who is wholly good is experiencing, and can experience, nothing but good.

It is sometimes tempting to outline circumstances or conditions which it seems probable will bring happiness, but in doing this we frequently forget the unlimited good which divine Love is ceaselessly bestowing on all creation. Thought is so occupied in looking for results in a certain direction, that we may miss some unlooked-for spiritual joy holding a true and lasting blessing, which would be entirely absent from our own finite plan. No good thing can be lost by thus faithfully trying to purify our sense of expectation, and disappointments would be eliminated from experience if divine Love, which never disappoints, were looked to as the end and aim of every desire. Turning thus to divine Mind for the satisfaction of every need, spiritual, mental, moral and physical, an abundant fullness of love, joy, peace and harmony would flood our lives with a warmth and richness far exceeding our highest expectation. Then Mrs. Eddy's wonderful words in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 365) would be proved true, where she says, "Good health and a more spiritual religion form the common want, and this want has worked out a moral result; namely, that mortal mind is calling for what immortal Mind alone can supply." We get a glimpse also of the vision of good contained in Paul's first epistle to the Corinthians, "Eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither have entered into the heart of man, the things which God hath prepared for them that love him."

Writing of the period of his early struggles in Paris, Wagner says in his autobiography: "Throughout this period of constant hack-work my thoughts were entirely bent on my return to Germany, which now presented itself to my mind in a wholly new and ideal light."

"In my renewed attempts to study the Greek classics in the original, I received no encouragement from Lehrs. . . . On the other hand, I felt strongly drawn to gain a closer acquaintance of German history than I had secured at school. I had Raumer's 'History of the Hohenstaufen' within easy reach to start upon. All the great figures in this book lived vividly before my eyes. I was particularly captivated by the

personality of that gifted Emperor Frederick II, whose fortunes aroused my sympathy so keenly that I vainly sought for a fitting artistic setting for them."

"Even at this time it delighted me to find in the German mind the capacity of appreciating beyond the narrow bounds of nationality all purely human qualities. In however strange a garb they might be presented. For in this I recognized how nearly akin it is to the mind of Greece. In Frederick II, I saw this quality in full flower. A fair-haired German of ancient Swabian stock, heir to the Norman realm of Sicily and Naples, who gave the Italian language its first development, and laid a basis for the evolution of

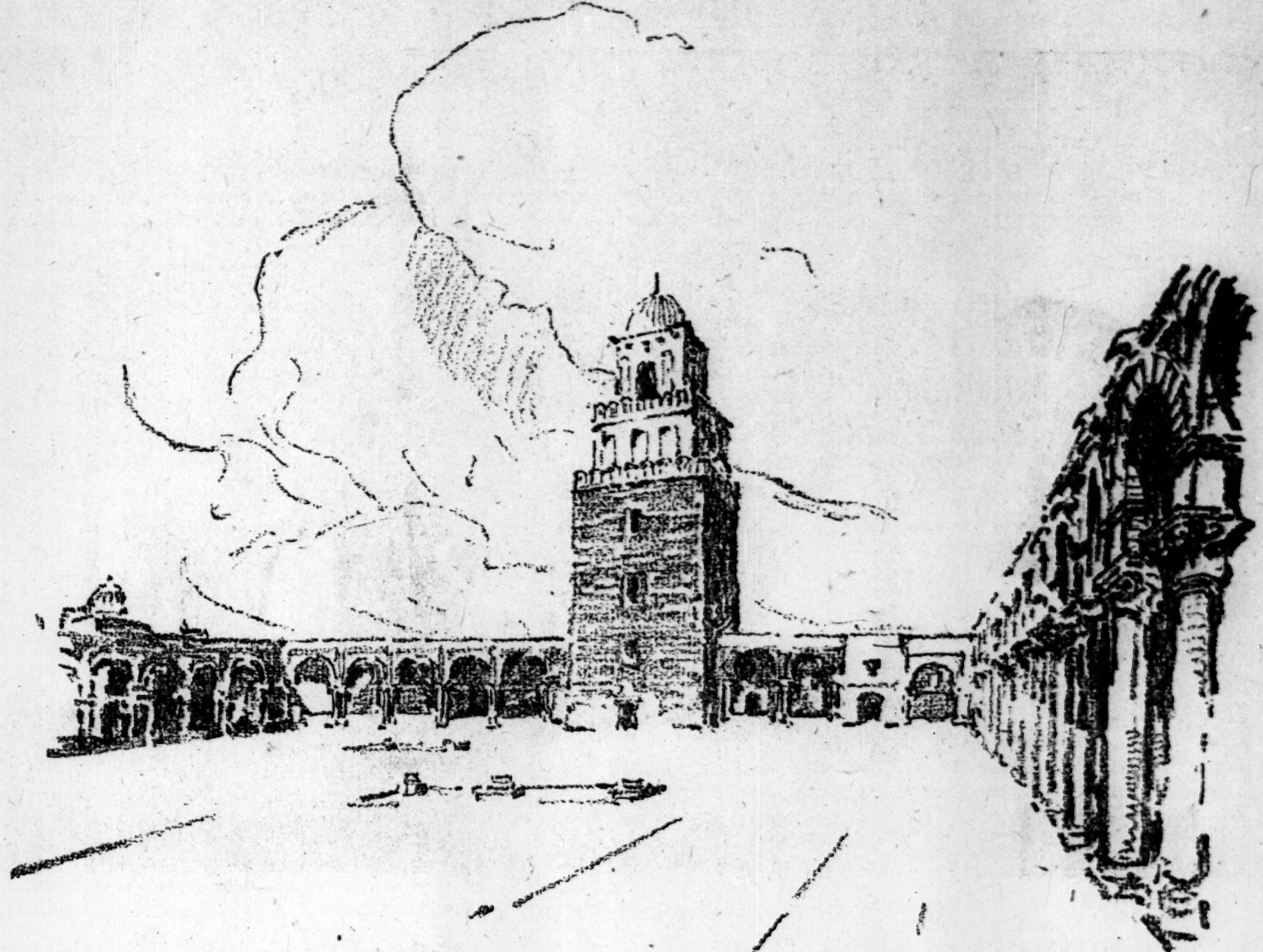
knowledge and art where hitherto ecclesiastical fanaticism and feudal brutality had alone contended for power, a monarch who gathered at his court the poets and sages of eastern lands, and surrounded himself with the living products of Arabian and Persian grace and spirit—this man I beheld betrayed by the Roman clergy to the infidel foe, yet ending his crusade, to their bitter disappointment, by a pact of peace with the Sultan, from whom he obtained a grant of privileges to Christians in Palestine, such," Wagner says, "as the most costly victory could scarcely have secured."

"In this wonderful Emperor, who finally, under the ban of that same church, struggled hopelessly and in vain against the savage bigotry of his age, I beheld the German ideal in its highest embodiment. My poem was concerned with the fate of his favorite son, Manfred."

"This theme I had adorned with many gorgeous scenes and complicated situations, so that when I had worked it out I could regard it as a fairly suitable, interesting, and effective whole, especially when compared with other well-known subjects of a similar nature. Yet I could never rouse myself to sufficient enthusiasm over it to give my serious attention to its elaboration, especially as another theme now laid its grip upon me." This was derived from a pamphlet on the "Venusberg," which accidentally fell into his hands.

"If all that I regarded as essentially German had hitherto drawn me with ever-increasing force, and compelled me to its eager pursuit," he continues, "I here found it suddenly presented to me in the simple outlines of a legend, based upon the old and well-known ballad of 'Tannhäuser.' True, its elements were already familiar to me from Tiele's version in his 'Phantasus.' . . . The point in this popular pamphlet which had so much weight with me was that it brought 'Tannhäuser,' if only by a passing hint, into touch with 'The Minstrel's War on the Wartburg.' I had some knowledge of this also from Hoffmann's account in his 'Serapionsbrüder.' But I felt that the writer had only grasped the old legend in a distorted form, and therefore endeavored to gain a closer acquaintance with the true aspect of this attractive story. At this juncture Lehrs brought me the annual report of the proceedings of the Königsberg German Society, in which the 'Wartburg contest' was criticized with a fair amount of detail by Lukas. Here I also found the original text. Although I could utilize but little of the real setting for my own purpose, yet the picture it gave me of Germany in the Middle Ages was so suggestive that I found I had not previously had the smallest conception of what it was like."

"As a sequel to the Wartburg poem, I also found in the same copy a critical study 'Lohengrin,' which gave in full detail the main contents of that widespread epic. "Thus a whole new world was opened to me, and though as yet I had not found the form in which I might cope with 'Lohengrin,' yet this image also lived imperishably within me. When, therefore, I afterwards made a close acquaintance with the intricacies of this legend, I could visualize the figure of the hero with a distinctness equal to that of my conception of 'Tannhäuser' at this time."



Kairouan
Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Great Mosque of Kairouan, Tunis

Since the French occupation of Kairouan all are free to come and go in the Great Mosque of that city, but before that event it was not an easy matter for anyone, not of the Muhammadan faith, to gain entrance to the city of Kairouan, to say nothing of the Mosque. M. Guérin describes how, in 1862, although furnished with a passport from the Bey of Tunis, he was obliged to wait outside the walls of the town until the messenger whom he had dispatched to the Khalife of Kairouan returned accompanied by three soldiers and three sheikhs to bring him into the city. M. Guérin was treated most hospitably by the

Khalife, but it was never considered safe for him to go out alone, and on one occasion even the presence of the Khalife himself did not protect him from rudeness from a Muhammadan soldier. Times have changed, and Europeans may now, by the order of the French, freely visit the Grand Mosque, and the Arabs interpose no objections to their presence.

The founder of the city, Sidi Okba, built the first mosque at Kairouan in A. D. 670, and the Grand Mosque was erected on the same site about a hundred and fifty years later. Anyone who knows the mosque at Cordova will at once be struck by the resemblance between the two buildings.

Both have the same great courtyard and in both cases the roof is supported by the same forest of columns. At Kairouan there are seventeen aisles of eight arches each, and at Kairouan, as at Cordova, the greatest number of the columns have been taken from far more ancient Greek and Roman buildings, and are of many different kinds of marble and of different sizes. The capitals which crown the columns at Kairouan show a number of different styles of design and carving, and there are among them some especially beautiful specimens of Byzantine work. Visitors to the mosque may climb the great square

tower, and having arrived at the summit, look out over the city of Kairouan, shining white in the sunshine beneath them, away to the southward, where the Sahara lies; or in another direction, to the distant line of sea, or in yet a third, to the mountains of Zagouan and Bou Corneln. Altogether it is very well worth while to make the effort of climbing the many steps of the great tower of the Grand Mosque of Kairouan.

The Waterfront

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The stretching yards of deep square-riggers top
The warehouse roofs that lift above the piers;
Mastheads that lately swept where far seas drop
Past Singapore or where Gibraltar sheers,
Low shops whose swinging doors enfold the crews
Of rusty freighters from the Tyne or Clyde,
Where over sloppy tables drift the news
Of alien harbors washed by tropic tide.

Staccato beats of hoisting engine strain
Stab at the traffic's rumbling minor note;
While hulls warp to their berths from ports of Spain,
Or misty seas where polar islands float.
The river signals call and faint afar,
While colored side lights top the darkening tide;
Above the channel floats a burning star
On steamer soon to fade where capes divide.

Method in Painting

Could we reach taste and genius by rules, they would be no longer taste and genius. But though there neither are nor can be any precise and invariable rules for the exercise or the acquisition of these qualities, yet we may truly say that they always operate in proportion to our attention in observing the works of nature, to our skill in selecting, and to our care in digesting, methodizing, and comparing our observations. There are many beauties in our art that seem at first to lie without the reach of precept, and yet may easily be reduced to practical principles. Experience is all in all; but it is not every one who profits by experience; and most people err, not so much from want of capacity to find their object, as from not knowing what object to pursue.—Sir Joshua Reynolds.

According to the Man

The pleasure of life is according to the man who lives it, not according to the time or place.—Lowell.

History and Legend Gave Wagner Opera Themes

Traveling Trees

Noting the fact that before the modern era of steam and electricity the history of mankind was largely a history of his migrations, and that tribes changed in color and size as they moved about, Royal Dixon and Franklin Everett Fitch, in a book on the wonders of the tree world, observe that "the same is true of trees. When they are content to stay quietly at home, they go on reproducing themselves in the same old way for generations. As soon as individuals or even extensive groups among them travel a bit they undergo marvelous changes in the lands of their adoption. The tiny dogwood, scarcely six inches tall in Texas and Florida, in the Far North the honey locust is little more than a shrub. On reaching the southern United States it becomes a medium-sized tree, wonderfully defended by thorns and prickles. In the still more luxurious climate of South America it develops into an immense structure all bristly with vegetable spears and daggers and with a defensive army of ants."

"Moreover, traveling trees are not merely globe-trotters. They travel by rule and method. They make geographical every day. . . . Such trees as the pines, ashes, elms, cottonwoods and sycamores migrate in vast armies, and, like the barbarian hordes of medieval Europe, overrun the territories of neighboring kingdoms, there to be swallowed up by strongly entrenched first-comers, or themselves eventually to supplant the original inhabitants. "It must not be imagined that these tree movements are things of the past. They are going on today. Within a generation the wild red cherry has spread from the Eastern to the Western United States. Botanists who accompanied early Government exploring expeditions failed to find any spec-

imens of this tree in Kansas and Nebraska. In many parts of the country second and third growth trees are entirely unrelated to the original timber. The Catskill Mountains were first visited by white men were largely covered by spruce and hemlock. Such areas as have been cut over have nearly always been taken possession of by beech, apple and birch; and of late years it has been noticed that poplars and aspens show a strong disposition to grow up in abandoned clearings."

"Just how do trees travel? It would be a mighty and awe-inspiring spectacle to see a great forest striding across the country, but except in some such case as Macbeth's Birnam Wood, this has not been recorded as ever taking place. . . . They prefer to travel in embryo, and, by means of tiny fruits and seeds light enough to fly through the air or float on the water, transport future forests halfway around the globe."

"Flying, which is man's weakest and latest art, is the trees' favorite transportation device. They have many types of flying machines, and though they depend on the wind for propulsion, they are often able to send their seeds to greater distances than the motor-driven aeroplane has ever flown. All summer long a great many trees devote their energy to maturing their seeds and providing them with some sort of a flying apparatus. Those of the ash have paper-like wings. The seeds of the elms and maples are equipped with membranes as gauzy and delicate as those of a dragon fly. Willow, poplar, and catnip seeds are attached to tiny balloons. Hop tree seeds have a kite-like appendage. The spruce, fir, larches, hemlocks, pines and birches produce winged seeds. The alders, tulips, ashes and elms send forth winged boxes—single seeds oc-

cupping entirely matured pistils. The parachute-equipped seeds of the pine are given an encouraging push into the world with the bursting of the cone. The exploding pods of the wistaria and witch-hazel fairly hurl their children out upon the breeze. Masses of beautifully plumed seeds float from the willows and poplars."

"The nuts are enthusiastic sailors. Not a few are built along nautical lines, and when dropped into the water become seaworthy boats. The coconut, the cashew, and the mahogany all make ocean voyages. Coconuts are covered with a thick husk, and this husk has a waterproof envelope of hairs. As they float the three 'eyes' seem always to remain on top. As soon as the nut falls into the water a tiny shoot peeps from one of these eyes and sends forth big leaves, which act as sails to waft the craft along. Finally roots begin to peep forth from the other two eyes, and in a short time this lucky passenger with sails and roots is ready to land on an island and start developing into a genuine coconut tree. The coconut is such a good sea traveler that it has planted colonies on almost every reef in the warmer waters. However, the cashew excels it in marine equipment. The cashew has a double hull and an inner skin. Between the outer and the inner shells circulates a black, waterproof juice, which Maud Goepp aptly terms 'calking between decks.' The bladders lack this equipment, but possess watertight compartments, which have no bulkhead doors for a captain to remember to close. There are other nuts and seeds which buoy themselves up with air chambers and oily skins."

"It is quite certain that these tree-voyagers make trips quite as long as those of men. The Japanese black currant is continually landing Asiatic seeds on the shores of Oregon and Washington. A certain West Indian seed of large dimensions drifts to the shores of the Hebrides. These are small craft, but exceedingly seaworthy. Even the frost-filled wastes of the North offer no barrier to the tree-travelers. Propelled by the strong winds of these regions, trees like the honey locust send tiny ice-boats scudding across the frozen landscape at a mile-a-minute speed, while others stick to the slower and more common air route."

"While it is true that trees never walk across the landscape at a speed which is visible to the eye, they do by the slower processes of growth actually move over the surface of the earth. Sometimes they do their traveling under ground, like the rubber and persimmon trees, which . . . send out long side roots that form bases from which new trees spring. . . . The mangrove does the same thing above ground. Standing knee-deep in water, it often sends down shoots from its arms, which, taking root, are the beginnings of a new tree. The willow bends over till one of its branches takes root."

"Full-grown trees may not actually walk across the landscape, but they do swim. There are many records of floating islands, which not only make voyages up and down rivers, but occasionally embark on ocean trips. At the mouth of the Amazon, sections of land frequently break off and float serenely out to sea. . . . and there have been observed instances when they reached port safely. Nautical movements on inland waters are more apt to be successful. The trees which grow on such floating islands may be said to travel in the most literal sense of the word."

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"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., FRIDAY, AUGUST 3, 1917

EDITORIALS

Federal Prohibition

FRIENDS and foes of prohibition of the liquor traffic in the United States are alike surprised by the vote in the Senate, on Wednesday, of 65 to 20, in favor of constitutional submission to the states, or eight votes more than the requisite two-thirds; yet the result must be accepted by the thoughtfully observant as only fairly reflective of the present attitude of public sentiment toward the question. When so accepted, the action of the Senate, in withholding from the President, as a provision of the Food Control Bill, authority which would enable him to enforce prohibition as a war measure, thus preventing the use of grain in the manufacture of beverages, is seen to be as inconsistent as it is illogical.

Manifestly, the Senate, in voting so overwhelmingly for submission, responded to a popular demand. Unless all the indications are deceptive, the popular demand for immediate suspension of liquor manufacture, that the food supply of the country may be conserved, is even more imperative. The meaning of the remarkable vote in the Senate will be only partially interpreted by Congress as a whole if the action on submission is not followed by the speedy incorporation in the food control measure of an unrestricted war-period prohibition provision.

The Senate, in adopting the Harding clause, as an amendment to the original prohibition resolution, disregarded precedent and cast no little doubt upon the legality of the entire proceeding. That is, after sweepingly declaring that, with the ratification of the proposed constitutional amendment by three-fourths of the states, all manufacture and traffic in liquor within the jurisdiction of the nation shall be prohibited, the Senate resolution, through incorporation of the Harding clause, makes the effectiveness of this prohibition contingent ultimately upon ratification within six years. No such condition has ever before accompanied the submission of a constitutional amendment, and it would be well, perhaps, if Senator Borah's warning, that its incorporation in this instance might imperil the validity of the entire measure, had been listened to. The Constitution of the United States provides for the manner of its amendment, and it would seem that, in order to legalize a process of amending other than that set forth in the organic law, it would be necessary first to amend the fundamental instrument in this particular.

However, the next step in regular order will be the concurrence of the House in the main proposition, namely, that the states be given the opportunity of passing upon the question of Federal prohibition with as little delay as possible. If the House shall register a vote as emphatic in the affirmative as that which was cast in the Senate, there cannot be any reasonable doubt among congressmen as to the trend and attitude of public sentiment on the subject. Only those members of the House and Senate who are disposed to persist in misreading the signs of the times will then be disposed, it would seem, to place restrictions upon the submission resolution itself, or further to postpone action upon war prohibition. The supporters in the House of immediate stoppage of the manufacture of alcoholic beverages, or intoxicating liquors, as a war measure, as well as the supporters of constitutional inhibition of the traffic by amendment, should be at once encouraged and fortified by messages from the people, spurring them on to positive action with regard to both phases of the case. The Senate vote makes it clear beyond all cavil that the nation is now prepared to go, and bent upon going, the full length in prohibition; that it will not be content to let doubt rest upon the legality of the constitutional prohibition resolution, and that it will be even less content to carry, on top of all the responsibilities involved in the conduct of the war, the burden of a traffic which gnaws at its very vitals.

The time, therefore, was never more opportune for the settlement of the liquor question along definite and permanent lines. Those who entertain misgivings as to the wisdom of Federal prohibition as an established policy, can hardly question the wisdom of suspending all manufacture of, and traffic in, liquors during the war. If the wisdom of war-time prohibition is not made plain to the skeptical, the unconvinced in the several states will be able to express themselves at the polls when the time comes for choosing the legislatures to which the question of ratification shall be submitted.

There are not only moral, but economic reasons; not only economic, but political reasons; not only political, but humanitarian reasons, why the United States should abolish absolutely the manufacture and sale of intoxicants during the continuance of the war. Such action it owes as a sacred obligation to itself, as a no less sacred obligation to its Allies. It has warrant, as established by the Senate vote, for taking the step; it is inconceivable that it should shirk the duty of taking it.

Economic Outlook in Canada

THE statement regarding the economic outlook in Canada which was made, recently, to a representative of this paper by Colonel Dennis, chief commissioner of the development branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and now in charge of the British-Canadian Recruiting Mission in the United States, is deserving of careful study. Canada's leap forward in the matter of material prosperity during the past three years, but especially during the past year, has been quite extraordinary in the history of nations. Her total trade for the year 1916 showed a gain of about 90 per cent over that of the previous year, and the Canadians added more than \$200,000,000 to their bank deposits.

Colonel Dennis, in the course of his statement, raises

some pertinent questions. Will Canada, at the close of the war, be able to maintain the big balance of trade in her favor? When the demand for munitions ceases, will Canada be able to transfer all these factories to normal trade conditions, and still hold this war-time prosperity? He goes on to show that Canada is facing a situation very like that which confronted the Northern States of the United States towards the close of the Civil War. At that time, commerce, business, and manufactures went ahead as in profound peace, "save with more impetus and whirling activity than peace ever knew." At the close of the war, there was a rapid spread of enthusiasm for a continuation of the so-called war prosperity. New enterprises were launched on every hand, and there ensued a period of the most extraordinary development and expansion. Then came the crash of 1873, when it was realized how many of these enterprises were in the nature of speculation and rested on no lasting basis.

The lesson of all this for Canada, however, is not that she should not look forward to a maintenance of prosperous conditions after the war; still less that her business men should look distrustfully on enterprise, and regard a rigid conservatism as the only safe side of practice. The call is rather to act now, to give the whole question consideration now, and to do everything possible in advance to avoid the mistakes made in the United States fifty years ago.

The problem is, of course, a colossal one, but the forces available for its solution are more than adequate. There is far too great a tendency abroad, today, to regard the great manufacturing, settlements, towns, in many cases created by the war, as necessarily rendered useless the moment peace is declared. There will, no doubt, perforce, be much scrapping, but, on the other hand, there is no limit to the extent to which activities may be adapted. The story of how a great brewery, in one of the United States which recently "went dry," was converted, in a very short time, into one of the largest high-class laundries in the world, has many lessons. Canada would do well to make the whole matter a very first consideration. In doing so she would not impair, but, rather, by the confidence such efforts would inspire, render more efficient and effective her efforts to fulfill the charge laid upon her in common with all the other nations fighting on the side of the Allies, namely, to put forth her full strength now, so as to win the war at the earliest possible moment.

Gustave Hervé's Socialism

THE frank and open way in which Gustave Hervé, the famous French editor and Socialist, has changed his views on socialism since the outbreak of the war, must have been followed by many with a peculiar interest. Gustave Hervé, whose opinions before the war were so strongly antipatriotic, antiparliamentary, anti-almost-everything established, within a few weeks of the outbreak of the struggle, openly confessed, through the columns of his paper, to a complete change of heart. His antipatriotism was the first to go. Before the war, he had taken up the position that national boundaries should count for nothing; that the workingman had no fatherland; that the workers, the world over, had no quarrels; and that defense of country was but defense of the right to be exploited by one particular set of capitalists, patriotism being merely an invention of the governing classes.

The invasion of Belgium, in the August of 1914, and the subsequent march of the German armies on Paris, swept all this away, and the editor of *La Victoire*, without a single thought other than to be true to the highest he could see, placed all he had at the disposal of his country. He did not wait to think it all out, to analyze his feelings, and formulate his reasons. The invasion of Belgium and the invasion of France stood out before him as great iniquities. As such, they should be condemned and opposed with all his strength, and if in doing this he should be found in conflict with his former views, so much the worse for his former views.

Gustave Hervé, however, has been analyzing and thinking ever since, and, from time to time, he has recorded his changing views in the columns of his paper. Over a year ago, he declared that he recognized, in his changed attitude, simply the forsaking of the German Socialism of Karl Marx, with its selfishness and class warfare, for the better way pointed out for so long, in vain as far as he was concerned, by the French Socialists, Saint-Simon, Fourier, Proudhon, and Blanqui, who urged "a fruitful entente between capital, talent and manual labor." This theory Gustave Hervé has since steadily developed. He has urged a return, as far as international policy was concerned, to the broad, humanity-loving, democratic patriotism of 1793, and, as far as domestic policy was concerned, to the recognition that true socialism embraces everybody, and is very far from being confined to the so-called workingman.

Thus far, it was well enough. He could claim to be, in the main, faithful to the cause which he had long espoused. Lately, however, Gustave Hervé has written many things which make it abundantly clear that he can no longer claim to be a Socialist, in any recognized interpretation of that term. "Socialism," he declared, recently, speaking of the Stockholm conference, "will have to eat its own words. It will have to recognize that capitalism, with its industrial leaders, stimulated by personal interest and by the wish to succeed, is alone capable of developing industrial, agricultural and commercial productions, and to produce that prosperity which spreads, though unequally, over all the classes of the population." Whatever may be said for or against such teaching, it is certainly not Socialism.

Indian Self-Government

THE speech delivered, recently, by Lord Pentland, Governor of Madras, in closing the meeting of the Madras Legislative Council, at Ootacamund, the hill station of the Madras Government, was as welcome as it was forceful. Ever since the outbreak of the war, three

years ago, there has been carried on in India a campaign which, when carefully analyzed, can only be characterized as irresponsible, on the subject of Home Rule. Taking advantage of the generally disturbed condition occasioned by the war, the promoters of this agitation have advocated the most extreme measures, and, forsaking any attempt to lead gradually up to the full attainment of self-government, have claimed the immediate granting of their full demands.

Now, anyone who is to any extent acquainted with the history of India must recognize, first of all, how singularly lacking India is, and has always been, in a national sense. At no time in her long history has the whole of India been under one government. Through the greater part of that history, the country has been split up into many different states, governed by entirely different rulers and having entirely different laws, religions, languages, and customs. In these circumstances, heroic measures are clearly impossible. When, therefore, Lord Pentland said, as he did say to the Legislative Council, that those people who take any part in the government of India, or any portion of India, are working for and accelerating the approach towards the ideal, however distant it may be—that is, the ideal of self-government—he indicated the limit of safe practice, and also summed up the position justly enough. Incidentally, he was, of course, only expressing a view outlined with increasing frequency by Indian statesmen in the past. It is only a few weeks ago that Sir Archy Birkmyre, president of the European Association, spoke at Calcutta of India's "just and legitimate aspirations to self-government," and urged that the British in India should assist to the utmost of their power in educating the people of India to prepare for it. He went on, however, to point out that the British Raj is responsible for the good government of the whole of the people of India, of whom the educated classes number less than ten per cent and the political agitators, who are clamoring at this unpropitious hour for Home Rule, are an infinitesimal fraction.

All that is best in Indian thought has always recognized this fact, that India, in common with all other peoples, has an inalienable right to exercise the privilege of self-government. They recognize, however, that until the people are prepared for it, and are able to govern themselves intelligently, the granting of any measure of Home Rule to India would be fraught simply with disaster for the country as a whole. It was, of course, this thought which actuated that great believer in India's future, the Aga Khan, some time ago, to speak of self-government as an idea certain to be accomplished but to be patiently waited for and worked for. He was concerned, he said, for fear the Indians would be too hasty and would attempt to pluck the fruit before it was ripe.

A calm review of the situation in India must convince anyone that the Government is actuated by a strong desire to admit the Indian to participate in the government of his country, step by step, just as soon as ever he is prepared for it; and Lord Pentland's condemnation of those agitators who urge extreme measures and "constantly detract and condemn the actions and motives of officials in the service of the Government in all its departments," cannot be said to be in any way too strong.

Newspapers

ONE can hardly say that truth is either new or old. It is just truth, and welcome to the truth seeker like salty air to the land-bound sailor, like Alpine heights to the chamois, like boundless ocean stretches to the albatross. When Herschel was discovering truth regarding the solar system he reverently said that he was thinking God's thoughts after Him.

News, however, as men believe, must be recent to be palatable. Proof it needs not. Piquancy will suffice. So the newspapers too often seek not to write the history of the day, but put into black and white the whisperings of many minds. You can hear the susurrus of the world therein, its clamor and woe and wailing, with a little hope striving, a little righteousness prevailing, if perchance the newspaper knows enough to hear something else than just the whisperings. Now there are whisperings intentional, pertinacious, mesmeric. In a democracy where men and women are endeavoring to establish common weal, they must learn to distinguish between the whispered intentional falsity, and the voice. One misleads and ruins; the other inspires and edifies. Vox populi, vox Dei. Let the press of a country give publicity to truth, and the edification or upbuilding of citizens in the understanding of truth will enable them in the time of a generation to make greater progress than centuries in the past have recorded.

There is a fixed impression in the minds of many that a statement could not get into print unless there was something to back it up. "It must be so," 'twas seen in print," they declare, and believe it they will in spite of your proofs to the contrary. Thus they feed upon rumors and things that as Josh Billings used to say are "not so." Rumor is like the rolling snowball wherewith on a balmy winter day the boys make a snow man. It is a man, they say; must you believe it, and fear before its horrent aspect? The warm sun which makes the honest rosebush bloom in its perennial beauty soon makes naught of the snow man. So truth coming to the human mind melts away falsity, and the best that can be come to natural bloom.

If reticence as well as truth telling should characterize the newspapers of a democracy, the citizens are enabled to follow that wise advice of Paul to "judge nothing before the time." Superficially clever people are fond of snap judgments. They are like boys with toy pistols, and the land is filled with the crackle of their unbased decisions. Some newspapers minister to this by proposing sufficient distortions or partial statements of a case, to provide at least half a dozen wrong judgments for every one who thinks with his tongue. Then on the seventh day the facts arrive, and it is clear that those irresponsible ones who judged and condemned the responsible workers for the democracy, were actually hating without a cause. A better way appears when the work of the great journal is effective in basing correct

and timely judgments whereby every wise citizen becomes a shareholder in government, and the helper of those responsible for its operation.

Notes and Comments

COMMON prudence, one would have thought, would have restrained the writer of the description under a recently published picture of Trinity College, Dublin. The view was one looking west, from behind the Beresford Campanile, and the writer expansively described the scene by saying that, on the left hand and the right hand, were to be seen examination halls, whilst in the distance was a building which he vaguely described as "dedicated to the use of students." The crowning mercy is, however, when he says that this part of the college is known to the students as "Botany Bay." There are too many Trinity men in all parts of the world to make such ventures safe. The examination hall, it is true, lies to the left; but the building on the right is the chapel; whilst straight ahead is Regent House, and the homes of various college societies. The great square is certainly not known as Botany Bay, which is around the corner, to the right from the dining hall.

WHEN, exactly, the name "Botany Bay" originated is not known, but the reason for its being so called was obvious to students of Trinity, some sixty or seventy years ago. In those days, the square so named was little esteemed, and those students who were obliged to live there, by reason of lack of funds or from an inability to get in anywhere else, felt themselves, figuratively speaking, as much in exile as if they had been banished to Botany Bay, which, in those days, was much more of a reality as a place of exile than it is today. Then again, the Campanile is not "historic." Beyond the fact that it was given to the college, in 1853, by Lord John George Beresford, Archbishop of Armagh, and that its great bell has, for some sixty years, struck terror into the hearts of hundreds of students on examination mornings, it has no history.

It is interesting to note that Botany Bay never was a penal settlement. It is true that an effort was made to found a penal settlement there, after the revolt of the New England colonies had rendered America no longer available for deportation, but when Commodore Arthur Phillips, who was commissioned by the British Government to arrange about the matter, arrived at Botany Bay, he discovered that it was wholly unsuited for such a purpose, and he removed northwards to the present site of the city of Sydney. The name of Botany Bay, however, seems to have struck the popular fancy of those times, and so came to be used as a general designation for the convict establishments of Australia.

VICTOR MURDOCK of Kansas, whilom Progressive leader, has become a candidate for the Democratic nomination for United States Senator in that State. He will find supporters. Kansas is fond of the man who holds independent views and who is not afraid to change them. If Victor Murdock makes his campaign on a Wilson platform his candidacy will have a great deal of interest for the Republicans.

INJUSTICE is far more prevalent than people imagine. On being informed that good form required him to appear at a lawn party, recently, in a Palm Beach suit, a silk hat, and a pair of white shoes, the editor of a western weekly newspaper declined the invitation; whereupon he is put down by a contemporary as a slacker.

APROPÓS of Dominion Day in Canada, a recent writer, who has been unearthing an old geography book of a hundred years ago, publishes some extracts from it, giving very illuminating details as to the Canada of those days. In this book, Canada, as a name for the whole territory, is apparently unknown. It is described as the British possession in North America, and Canada is merely an alternative name for the "Division of Quebec." All the vast territory of the West, which now constitutes such a thriving part of the country, is summarily dismissed as "hitherto unclaimed by Europeans, and not worth claiming." Winnipeg, of course, does not exist; whilst the climate of Nova Scotia is declared to be so unfavorable that little can be expected from the colony. "It is wrapt," so the description runs, "in the gloom of a fog during the greater part of the year."

A MISSOURI man has made a bid for first place in the ranks of courteous and deferential husbands. With becoming gallantry and an unselfishness that might be displayed, perhaps to greater advantage, in a better cause, he admits that practically all he knows about cutting firewood he has learned from his wife.

ONE thing about Russia—its size and the many varying elements of its population—is too often forgotten in considering and weighing the news that comes out of the country these days. As the Jewish Morning Journal says: "Russia is altogether too large, too heterogeneous, to be carried by one wave of inspiration." In this respect there is a likeness to conditions in the United States. War experiences here have driven home the fact that this is truly a great country, but especially with respect to extent of territory and complexity of population, thought, and degrees of intelligence. In the United States, as in Russia, it takes time to get "the sense of the meeting."

JUST now there is a deal of agitation in a western State, not far beyond the Mississippi River, because of the alleged indifference of the Governor toward legislation outlawing all forms of the liquor traffic. A newspaper, in defending the Chief Executive, insists that he has not brought the saloon back to the State. A contemporary admits the assertion, but asks, with some sarcasm, what he has done? The question seems pertinent and timely just now, and might be passed on, even to those in Congress who, although they may not have brought back the saloon, perhaps would find it embarrassing were they to be asked to designate some actual thing accomplished.